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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 57 May 15, 1932 No. 10

Business and Special Libraries Number

The Library of the Institute of Paper Chemistry
Edith Stroschneider

The Relation of a Business Branch to the Public Library
Sarah T. Staley

A Business Department
Nellie Mignon Fisher

Lure for Librarians
Margaret Reynolds

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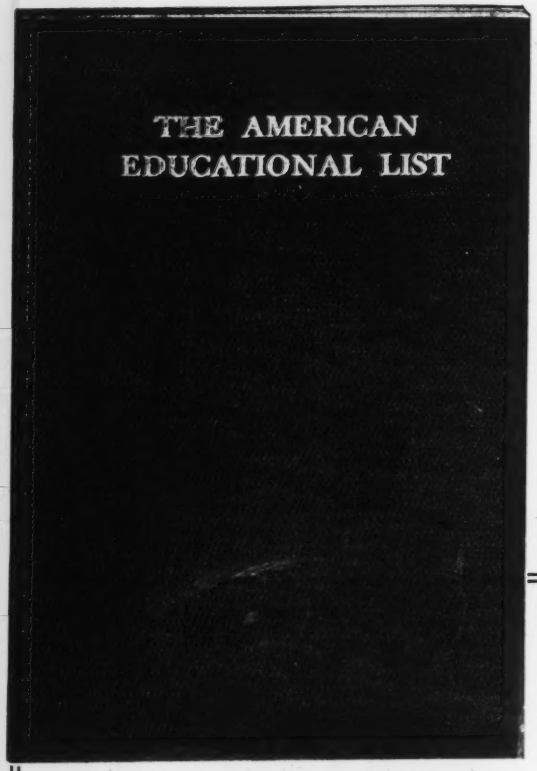

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The leading article in the next issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will be "The Major Problems of Library Book Buying—Publishers' Point of View," by Herbert F. Jenkins, Vice-President of Little, Brown & Company, Boston. Another article will be "The Librarian and Scholarship" by Charles B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. If there is space, for this number will contain reports of Sections, and Round Tables, Miss Emily V. D. Miller's paper on "A Liaison Service" will be included. If lack of space prevents, Miss Miller's paper will be held over until a later date.

"Library Publicity and the Depression," an excellent paper by Carl Vitz, librarian of the Toledo, Ohio, Public Library, is scheduled for the June 15 issue. Reports of Sections and Round Tables not received in time for the June 1 number will be included in the June 15 issue.

Unfortunately, lack of space has prevented the inclusion of Miss Graham's scheduled article. It will be held for a later number.

B. E. W.

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Previously used subject matter, too, has been revised and adapted to the newer educational requirements. Laurence M. Cockaday's radio article offers an illustration. In handling this subject, the average encyclopedia is apt to get involved in technicalities . . . to dismiss radio waves with a gesture . . . to take it for granted that their nature is understood. Mr. Cockaday takes ***nothing*** for granted. He explains in simple, everyday language how these silent, invisible waves are generated, what they are, how they are "unscrambled," amplified, and converted into sound. He flies an airship for you by remote control.

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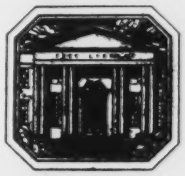


Creative Librarianship

By JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE

Vice-Director, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEFORE entering on my main theme, I wish to say a few words about the American Library Association and upon the presidency thereof as the office appears after a term's incumbency.

Would that every critic, nay every member, of the Association might be privileged to serve as its president. Though a member of the organization continuously for nearly forty years, never until this past year have I comprehended the Association in all its aspects, in all its activities. Never before have I, nor should I otherwise have, read the Proceedings from cover to cover, the annual reports of its headquarters staff, its boards and its committees from the first to the last page. To the president comes the opportunity of attending the meetings of its principal boards and committees, of listening to their discussions, understanding their problems, and realizing how much time, thought, and hard work each one is giving to the affairs of the Association. And, above all, never before did I spend a week at Headquarters, sitting with each officer and studying the work of each department in turn, and but for this term of office never should I have had this enlightening experience. For until you do all these things at least once you cannot understand and appreciate as a whole the work the A. L. A. is doing or trying to do. Therefore, since it is probable that besides the office force only the president will do these things, I wish the doing of them, and especially the visit to Headquarters, might be made part of the duty of each president, and I strongly recommend that an appropriation be made each year for the president to visit Chicago for a week when there is no meeting going on, but at a time when the staff is pursuing the even, though strenuous, tenor of its usual tasks. For as I conceive it, one of the most important functions of the president is to interpret the organization to its members. We are now so large that only a very small percentage of our 15,000 members can see and realize for themselves the magnitude, the variety, the importance of what goes on at Headquarters; its far-reaching influence, the extent to which people of all sorts from college presidents to labor unionists turn to it for information and advice; the extent to which people not only in North America but in South America, not only in Europe but in Asia and Africa and Oceanica as well write to it for help in solving library problems, in setting up library service, or in selecting books for libraries, and if the president has not a realizing sense of all this, he cannot perform his mission of interpreting the working organization to the rank and file with enthusiasm and conviction.

This work of interpreting the organization to its members is, as I said, one of the most important functions pertaining to the office of the presidency. It is useless to expect people to read long reports or papers or proceedings; you know, each one of you, that that is true of yourselves, perhaps not invariably true for all reports, all papers, all proceedings (indeed one member told me that he never listened to

A. L. A. Presidential Address, 1932.

a presidential address but that he always read it), but we have each of us, I am sure, had the experience of saying to ourselves, "I am glad to get the Proceedings and some day I am going to read it all through." But does that day always arrive? I fear not. But while few of its members read all of the material, and some read very little of the material issued by the organization, and not all of us who read comprehend the bearing of what we read and therefore sometimes get quite erroneous impressions, the president of the A. L. A. can command a respectful hearing (for a reasonable length of time at least) and words spoken with understanding and conviction will get across, will promote better understanding, and will bring the Association home to the members. Because the president was convinced that the Association needed to be explained and interpreted to its members she has this year tried to accept every invitation to speak that has come her way and has talked quite simply and frankly about the A. L. A., its organization, its aims and its accomplishments before state associations, local clubs, staff meetings and other gatherings. From the response she has met and the comments she has heard, she has been greatly encouraged and feels that the effort was well worth while. But the experience also deepened her conviction that to many of its members the national association is a far-off entity; they fail to realize that it is theirs, that it exists for the promotion of their interests, for the solution of their problems; that the officers are their representatives, that the headquarters' staff are their employees, that all are working to advance librarianship, and that whatever advances librarianship benefits each library and every librarian.

The word librarianship brings me to the main subject of this discourse which I have called "Creative Librarianship." However widely opinions differ as to just how this thing we call librarianship should be classed, as a profession, a craft, a service, an art or a science, we are all agreed that it is essentially that calling which collects and organizes books and other printed matter for the use and benefit of mankind and which brings together the reader and the printed word in a vital relationship. Librarians may have other relations to books, but those other relations are side lines, incidental to, not essential parts of, librarianship. Perhaps you remember a paper that was read at a library meeting in the South two or three years ago and subsequently published, reproaching librarianship for not having contributed to the development of a great imaginative literature, and citing the late Frances Newman as the only author of originality and creative power that librarianship has produced. That would be a reproach indeed if authorship were our business, but I submit that it is not, and the series of "Librarian Authors" THE LIBRARY JOURNAL has been running this past year or two, perhaps by way of answer to that critic, convinces me not at all. Librarianship did not produce Frances Newman any more than pharmacy did Keats or mediocre Brett Young. Of course, some librarians have written ~~books,~~ a book may happen to anyone in the course of a lifetime, but the writing of books is no part of a librarian's job. It is doubtful if he is a better librarian for having done so, except as anything that enlarges our experience tends to make us better librarians, and he may be a less effective one if his book distracts him from the efficient performance of his real task. In any case it is simply irrelevant.

Nor is it essential that a librarian be a bibliographer, though some great bibliographers have also been librarians and some librarians have also been bibliographical scholars. But while librarians must know bibliography, and organized librarianship must produce bibliographies to meet its needs, and must be skilled in their use, a librarian may function with entire success without having himself ever compiled a bibliography or written a treatise upon it. Similarly what is called productive scholarship, that research that contributes some modicum to the store of knowledge, is not necessarily part of a librarian's job. He must be familiar with the methods and materials of research that he may aid it, but the actual carrying on of research itself, except in the case of the specialist, is no essential part of librarianship.

In all this talk of librarian authors, in the attempt to remove from our calling the stigma of failing to produce poets, novelists, historians, productive scholars, research specialists, let us not lose sight of the real essence of our job, which is to know books and to understand the book needs of people. It is up to us, collectively at least, to know books of all sorts, to know book values, to be familiar with the literature of all important subjects (so that we not only know what books are of permanent value, but those which have become superseded, and those which are superficial or misleading); to know the different kinds of books contained in different classes, the different points of view they present, and to know source materials, the raw stuff of books, and that for the widest possible range of subjects. We have coped with this part of our job with fair success.

Attention has been concentrated on the book for the past thirty years, principles of book selection have been worked out and codified, courses in book selection based on these principles are taught in all our institutions for library training, scores of tools for the evaluation and aids for the selection of books have been compiled, our resources in serial literature, in special collections of all sorts have been enumerated and appraised. We have also given much attention during the latter part of the same period to the personnel of the profession, those by whom our libraries are collected, organized, and administered. We have investigated and accredited our training agencies, have formulated schemes of service, have set up systems of certification, all looking to the improvement of the service rendered by our libraries. And now signs are not lacking to indicate that we are beginning to realize that a knowledge of books and tools is not enough but that in order to select books and to use them wisely we must know more about people than we do, not only people collectively or in groups, but as individuals. We must know about the reading tastes, capacities, needs and habits of individual readers on all levels of the social structure.

That this is a move in the right direction, that the world expects of us a knowledge of reading tastes and interests, is shown by the chapter on the "Library as Market" in the Cheney Report on the Book Industry. In order to find out the value of libraries to the trade the question was asked of public libraries, "What have you found the most effective method of studying the reading habits of your community?" Replies from 200 libraries indicate that forty used personal contact, thirty-five studied circulation figures, thirty-one studied requests and thirty-one reported observation through books borrowed, five followed study club programs and four reported contact with local organizations, while sixty-seven admitted that they did not study reading habits at all. Cheney's comment, "How many of these methods could be accurately designated as a study of reading habits and reading interests, how many are adequate as a sound basis for serving the whole community?" is perhaps deservedly ironic and should serve to arouse us to a realization that the time has come for us to develop an organized body of information about the human needs we exist to direct and to meet.

This does not mean of course that the sixty-seven libraries who reported no specific study of study habits, or the others whose methods seemed to Cheney so inadequate, have not adapted their choice of books to the needs of their public empirically with some fair measure of success, just as there were well selected, well balanced collections of books before the principles of book selection were formulated and taught in library schools. And up to very recent times no one, not even psychologists, have known much about reading interests; indeed one eminent psychologist assured an inquiring readers' adviser that if she came back in twenty years he might be able to answer her questions. So it is hardly a reproach to us that we do not know more than we do, we have only just gotten to the point where we are in a position to study this aspect of our problem at all. It is only since the new emphasis on adult education, during the last decade, with the consequent appointment of readers' advisers and the establishment of a readers' advisory service that libraries have been able to make systematic investigation into and to record the reading tastes, interests and habits of individual readers. When readers' advisers have had time to collect and study these records, to compare their experiences as they are doing, they will be able to work out conclusions founded on a considerable body of data. Then shall we have a basis for the formulation of effective methods of adapting book selection to reading habits. Some of the best brains of the profession are now at work on this problem. Psychologists and students of pedagogy are also investigating in this field, and we can doubtless use some of their findings, possibly adapt some of their techniques, but the problem is our problem, and to be of use to us the data, the methods and the conclusions should be our own.

With the whole range of book knowledge and reading interests as our field we have creative possibilities before us vast enough to employ all our intelligence and all our energies for lifetimes to come. Why not recognize this and set up our own standards instead of adopting those of other professions?

Instead of urging assistants in public libraries (college libraries may find themselves so tied up with the prevailing academic standards that they must perforce adopt them), instead I say of urging assistants in public libraries to spend their all too scanty leisure accumulating credits by taking college courses that have no direct bearing upon their work as librarians, courses that will not make them better able to select books, to advise readers, to assist scholars; why should we not urge them to read more and to study the reading of others? Why should we not study the reading habits of our own assistants, have them report from time to time on the books they have read and on their

experiences in recommending these books to others; give them opportunity to read the more important of the recent books, have staff libraries as some are now doing, or staff copies of the stimulating, horizon-widening books that will help them keep abreast of the time and that will enable them in turn to stimulate and guide the reading public to the selection of worth-while books? We may make our educational requirements for entrance into library work as high as is needed, but why should not advancement depend not on the acquirement of higher degrees, but upon the quality and quantity of reading done, upon increased book-knowledge, upon the value of reference or readers' advisory service rendered, upon the successful administration of a branch or department, in a word upon growth in librarianship based upon standards appropriate to librarianship, not upon the obtaining of degrees which are based upon academic or pedagogic standards. Let us realize also that work in a library is educative in itself. Given a good background, a basic technical training, a taste for reading, an enquiring mind and an interest in people, the qualities that make for successful work with readers, as, knowledge of books, imagination, sympathy and understanding of human nature and human needs, can better be developed by work in the circulation or reference departments or children's rooms of a good library under the stimulus of a broad-minded inspiring chief than they can be in college class rooms, and it is also true that the acquisition of a higher degree is no evidence of their possession. We should also realize that this work of fitting the book to the reader, child, youth or adult, is truly creative, though the results are not concrete and cannot be appraised by the canons of art or measured by the instruments of science.

Let us not make the mistake that the educational world has been criticized for making, that of judging and rewarding teachers in secondary schools or colleges not by their teaching but by their degrees and by their contributions to so-called productive scholarship, with the result that the teachers' best energies are too frequently expended not in the class room but on their own studies, while the students who should look to them for stimulus and for inspiration too often leave school or college unsatisfied.

In addition to knowing books, selecting them wisely, and using them productively a librarian has the opportunity of creating within the library an atmosphere favorable to the finest and best use of that collection, of developing an organization of staff members capable of interpreting and adapting the library to its public. If you think that is not a creative job of the highest order, remember what the late Henry E. Legler did with the Chicago Public Library by breathing into it his own spirit of enlightened and devoted service. Mr. Legler was only incidentally an author or a bibliographer, but he was one who loved books and his fellow men, and he recreated a library that became a living force in the community.

Librarians cannot only create a library, make opportunities for intensive as well as extensive book service, inspire a staff to render the best possible book service by knowing books and understanding people, but they must have a comprehensive view of social trends and movements, that they may ally themselves and their libraries with all the constructive forces in the community that are helping to build a better world than the one we now live in.

Those engineers and economists who have vision, who see paths out of our present difficulties, seem agreed that this is no mere cyclical depression, but the end of an epoch—the era of production—and that prosperity, even our civilization itself, depends on ways being found to bring about a wider and more equable distribution of purchasing power among all the people, and that among the methods to reach this end are the breaking up of the huge unwieldy inhuman combinations into lesser units, not concentrated in large cities, but scattered over the country in smaller communities, where living conditions are better, rent and food cheaper, and also in the wider distribution of employment by means of far shorter hours of labor. It is hardly necessary to point out to a library audience what these two factors, the development of smaller industrial centers throughout the country and greatly increased leisure, mean to the libraries of the country in the way of enlarged opportunities for usefulness. Of the libraries' part in providing thinking Americans with the best and most timely literature on economic and social subjects much has been said during the past six months, and much has been done by librarians in cooperation with other book agencies to put this material into the hands of the reading public.

Of the need for educating the public to a realization of the social value of the library both as a purveyor of ideas and as an element in keeping up morale much has also been said, and something has been done to bring before the budgetmakers this aspect of the situation.

There is another angle from which I wish to consider our part in the remaking of the common life. A very suggestive book, *The*

Twilight of the American Mind, appeared just before the end of the late jazz age and deserved far more attention than it received. In it Professor Walter Pitkin pointed out that we were educating for the higher executive positions in industrial life a vastly greater number of young people than industry with its tendency toward consolidation of organization is going to require or find place for. We are also educating more lawyers, more doctors, and now it seems more librarians than we need or than there are places for in the several professions. What is to become of these young people? How are they to get that satisfaction that comes from the exercise of their trained minds, their constructive abilities? For unless these are employed the ensuing discontent will express itself in social revolt, in destructive rather than in constructive activities. They will probably have to seek employment along the lower levels of industrial life, but when it is possible to make a living by working a few hours a day even at a mechanical task contentment may be achieved if there be time and opportunity for a cultural or creative life during one's leisure hours.

So there must be outlets provided for the energies of our educated youth, opportunities for creative activities in every community, a change of emphasis, perhaps of direction, so that the ideals that are held up shall be those of an inner development; so that success shall not mean the accumulation of money, but the attainment of the good life in which each man and woman has the leisure and the opportunity for the development of his innate tastes and aptitudes. There should be more chance everywhere not only to hear but to take part in the production of good music, there should be choruses and orchestras in every community, there should be more participation in the production of plays and pageants, more folk dancing, more widely diffused skill in the use of the pencil and brush, more knowledge of natural science, more activity in the crafts, so that in each commuity, beautiful pottery or rugs, or hand-woven fabrics may be produced, gardens cultivated, experiments made in horticulture, in breeding, more study of birds, of plants, of soils, so that each member of a family shall be interested in raising or producing something that shall contribute to the beauty, the comfort, or the interest of the home and to the enrichment of his own life.

In the forwarding of these manifold interests the library can and must play a most important part; it may be a center from which shall radiate not only information but quickening impulses, dynamic forces, spiritual influences. An example of this was brought to my attention recently. There came a few years ago to a rather drab little manufacturing town a librarian who was a flower lover. She planted flowers in the front yard of the library and in the back. When a club leader came to ask advice on a program for the season she suggested gardens and bought and borrowed a collection of alluring garden books for their use. Next spring there was vigorous planting in many neglected yards. A little later a garden club was started, prizes were offered, and within three years the whole aspect of that shabby town was changed and an absorbing interest brought into the common life.

Such opportunities lie all around us. Many of you are now taking part actively in the development of such local interests. One library is leading in the little theatre movement, another is lending framed pictures as well as books, another is conducting discussion clubs. Recently at the Boston Public Library there was held an exhibition of beautiful pottery which was made by the members of a club started at one of the branches. We must each of us open our eyes to the needs of the times. Let us have vision and conceive of our job not only as one of detail or techniques, of research or of academic standing, but creatively as one of the greatest potential forces making for a more interesting as well as a more equably ordered world.

TO A MISSAL OF THE XIII CENTURY

Then a book was still a Book,
Where a wistful man might look,
Finding something through the whole,
Beating—like a human soul.

In that growth of day by day,
When to labor was to pray,
Surely something vital passed
To the patient page at last;

Something that one still perceives
Vaguely present in the leaves;
Something from the worker lent;
Something mute—but eloquent!

——Austin Dobson

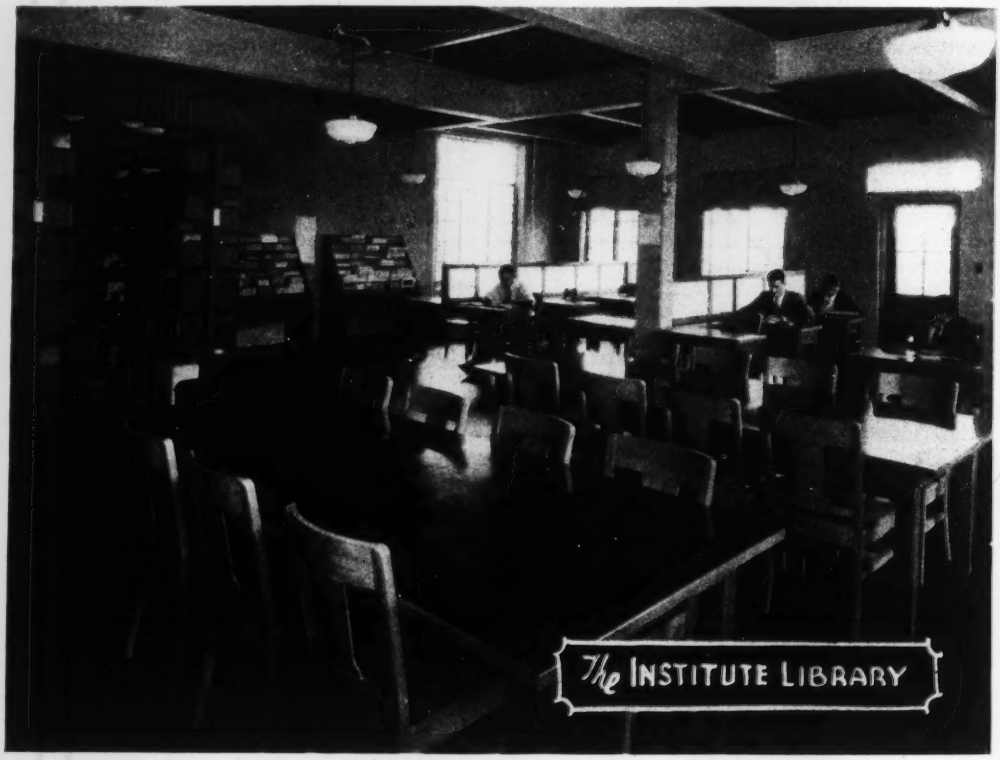
The Library of the Institute of Paper Chemistry

By EDITH STROSCHNEIDER

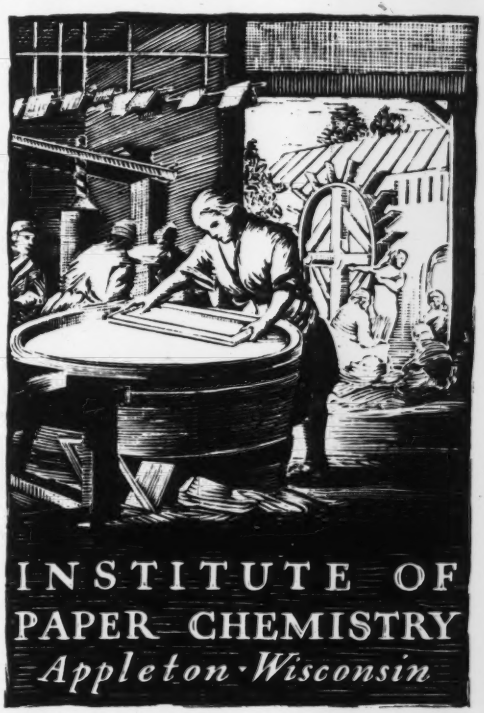
Librarian, Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin

THE INSTITUTE of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wisconsin, made its official start in February, 1930, as a graduate school for the training of pulp and paper technologists. One of its important functions has been to establish and maintain a library as complete as possible on all phases of pulp and papermaking. Through the generosity of a number of friends of the Institute funds for this purpose have been made available, so that now, after two years of existence, the Institute Library can boast of one of the finest collection of books and periodicals on this special subject on this continent.

The Library is not remarkable for its large number of books, nor will it ever be; its chief value consists in the comprehensiveness and careful selection of reference material pertaining to the industry whose interests it serves. It comprises now about 3,500 bound volumes, approximately 1,000 of which are books and 2,500 bound periodicals. The library subscribes to ninety-five technical and scientific magazines, of which about 50 per cent are foreign language publications. The greatest part of the non-English literature is made up by German periodicals; the others are in French, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish and Japanese, or, in other words, in the language of all countries where pulp and paper are made. A valuable section of the library comprises the complete sets of back numbers of periodicals such as *Berichte, Liebig's Annalen, Biochemische Zeitschrift, Chemisches Zentralblatt, Nature,* et cetera. A special book plate has been donated to the Library



by Dard Hunter, the author of *Paper-Making Through Eighteen Centuries* (New York, W. E. Rudge, 1930) and is used for all bound volumes. The original of the drawing ap-



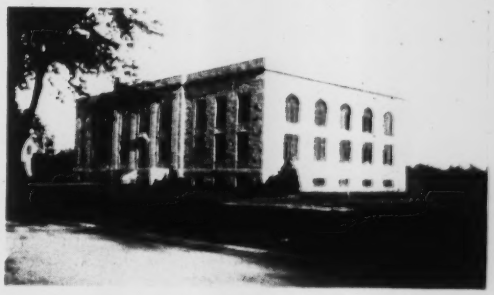
The Library's Book Plate, Showing a Papermaker Forming a Sheet of Paper

peared first in 1698 in the *Book of Trades* by Christoff Weigle and is called the "Papermaker." It shows a papermaker (vatman) dipping a hand mould into the vat filled with pulp thus forming a sheet of paper. A reproduction of the drawing appears on page 43 of Dard Hunter's book.

Once a month a forty-page *Bulletin* is issued listing additions to the Library and a compilation of abstracts of all important articles (including foreign) appearing in the magazines to which the Library subscribes. These abstracts are made by the students as part of their required course in "Technical Bibliography." The main object of this course is to make each student acquainted with the material and facilities of the Library, to teach him where to look for information and how to locate this information by himself. At the end of the course each student has to hand in a bibliography on a pulp and paper-making subject and, if satisfactory, the bibliographies are included in the monthly *Bulletins*. The bibliographies already published cover such subjects as Hydration, Paper-Permanence, Corrosion in Pulp and Paper Mills, and so forth. The *Bulletin* is sent to all pulp and paper mills which support the Institute or contribute to the same in some other way. At a nominal cost the librarian will furnish complete reference lists on chemical and technical problems for member mills and will procure translations, photostats or abstracts of the articles listed. Upon request, member mills working on special problems will be kept in touch with new publications related to their work.

In addition, the abstracts of the *Bulletin* are clipped and pasted on library cards and assembled in a very up-to-date file of current periodical literature. Thus the February *Bulletin*, for instance, takes care of the literature published during the month of January or, in the case of foreign periodicals of the literature available in the Library during the month of January, this card index is far ahead of other current indexes, such as *Industrial Arts Index*, the abstract section of *Tappi*, compiled by J. C. West in the *Paper Trade Journal*, or the well-known abstract journals to which the Library subscribes. And in a small library for a specialized purpose, the importance of making every bit of information as readily available as possible cannot be over-emphasized.

L. C. cards and the Dewey classification system are used, with a modified form of



The Library of the Institute of Paper Chemistry is Housed in This Building

C. E. Curran's Pulp and Paper Classification of section 676. The L. C. cards are, of course, far too general for our purpose and we contemplate therefore following to a certain extent the example of the Pulp and Paper Library of McGill University, Montreal, and making our own cards in addition to the L. C. subject headings for all important items which have a bearing on our special field. This work has not yet been started and no comments can therefore be made as to how it will be worked out, but the librarian

is quite aware that it will require making out a few hundred additional cards in the case of some books. The *Manufacture of Pulp and Paper* by the Joint Executive Committee of the Vocational Education Committees of the Pulp and Paper Industry of the United States and Canada, the five-volume manual of the papermaker, contains, for instance, in vol. 5, par. 6, page 39 a short note on "Tympan Paper." A card will therefore be made with the subject heading "Tympan Paper," giving classification number, author and title with reference to main entry card for all other items. As very little has been written on this subject, a heavy indexing system, as suggested, will eliminate unnecessary perusing of books in search of information on Tympan Paper, and we feel confident that this will simplify matters in general to a great extent. Periodical literature will, of course, not be included, as West's *Bibliography of Paper Making* and the annual continuations in the Technical Association papers (*Tappi*) very ably take care of this material.

So far the library has been housed in one big 30 by 40 foot room including stacks, three Johns Hopkins type library tables each with a seating capacity of six, two large tables, librarian's desk and files. But as additional space is already required for the Institute, bids have been called for a new two-story building, 78 by 41 feet in size, which will be finished before the next school year starts, to be known as the J. A. Kimberly Memorial. This has been made possible through the generosity of J. C. Kimberly in memory of his father, one of the early papermakers of the Fox River Valley and founder of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, well-known papermaking concern. The first floor will be given over entirely to the library, comprising a large 38 by 33 foot reading room with antique pine paneling, a recreational reading room, stack room and separate librarian's office. In the basement provisions are made for a research reading room and work room. As soon as weather conditions permit, the erection of the new additional building will be started.

The library is taken care of by one full-time librarian with part-time clerical help. The knowledge of foreign technical language is an absolute necessity for this work, but for the librarian's sake I am glad to state that the Japanese journal, *Cellulose Industry*, carries quite thorough English or German abstracts of each article at the end of every issue.

Lure for Librarians

By MARGARET REYNOLDS

Librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

YOU ALL WILL recall attending some meeting or other, not necessarily a library meeting, when there was a lull. Perhaps the paper presented did not provoke discussion. Perhaps the round table just would not get started. At a time like this in Chicago one December, Dr. Root of Oberlin came to the rescue of the college librarian who was acting chairman in one of those emergencies when the chairman was not present and those on the program were likewise mostly missing. He began at one end and asked us what our hobbies were and if you'll believe it, those poor souls were so busy cataloging, doing reference work, and stretching their budgets they hardly had time to eat or sleep. And, a hobby? Well, horrors, how could they have one? The acting chairman said hers was reading poetry each evening for a night-cap. She still has the same hobby along with several others, having added detective stories and wood-blocking. Dr. Root said his was studying Chinese. Oberlin had had a gift of Chinese literature but there was no one to know what the books contained.

In talking to librarians, librarians in large public libraries, librarians in medium size libraries and librarians in small public libraries, I have been amazed at how little they read. The same reaction has come again and again from conversation with special librarians, though to be honest, there is a financial librarian in Chicago who reads almost as much as Theodore Roosevelt did. As yet she has not begun to write introductions for books by new authors or to review poems by some struggling poet as Roosevelt did when he wrote about Edwin Arlington Robinson in the old *Outlook*. There is another financial librarian in Chicago who reads to her dressmaker in between fittings, thus speeding up the dressmaker, besides giving her a glimpse or two of another world.

What do you read? Do you read some poetry every day? Is *The Poetry Cure* your

Talk given before the Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association, 1931.

daily companion? Do you like the dedication?

To The Noble Army Of Creative Librarians Practitioners All Consciously Or Unconsciously Of The Poetry Cure
This Book
Is Respectfully And Cordially Dedicated

Do you like knowing that the compiler, Robert Haven Schauffler, acknowledges help from the New York Public Library and the New York Public Library School? Was there ever a table of contents that read as this one does?

Stimulants for a Faint Heart
(Poems of Courage)
Mental Cocktails and Spiritual Pick-Me-Ups
(Poems of Laughter)
Massage for a Muscle-Bound Spirit
(Poems of Emancipation)
Tonics for an Anaemic Soul
(Tissue Builders and Vision Strengtheners)
Sedatives for Impatience
(Poems of Reassurance)
And for times when "The World is too much with Us" we have
(Antidotes for the Strenuous Life)

Have you read *a* book? And, then stopped reading? Do you have a special row of bookey books near your bed so you may hop up at any hour and grasp one and find the passage that specially delights you? Or is your Library, your loan collection, like "The Liberry," which Ian Hay wrote about, three telephone directories, a bulb catalog, an old algebra, an elementary German grammar and Chardenal's *First French Course*, all covered and labeled something else? Do you ever deign to discuss a book with one of your assistants? You know we special librarians seldom have staff meetings so book reviews cannot be given then. Do you suggest stray books to your assistants as a sister might suggest the need of a new Sunday night supper frock to you? Do you loan your Valentine, your Christmas books, or your wayside gifts to your staff? Do you keep a California book handy to loan someone who needs the open, someone who has not learned that California may be a Heaven-on-Earth for a weary librarian? Do you let, nay urge, people to keep your books a long time until the books become a part of their very selves? Have you thought lately about *The Old Librarian's Almanack* and the hoax perpetrated in 1909 with Edmund Lester Pearson as author and the Elm Tree Press as publisher? Told any of your library school student visitors about this? Do you watch for nice title pages? Does type mean anything to you?

Do you look for dedications and then go to a biography to discover who the Mr. and Mrs. G. F. W. Hope were to whom Conrad dedicated *Lord Jim*, "With grateful affection after many years of friendship?" Do you recall the dedication in *The Secret Book?*

To
John Cotton Dana, Esq.

Sir:—

To you, a lover of books, not only for their contents, but for their dress and appearance, I would like to bring one written, printed, and even bound by my own hands. I had best stick, however, to the only one of those arts which I know.

Here is the book, then—I will not say, "such as it is," nor "an ill-favoured thing, but mine own," nor use any of those phrases of mock-modesty. It gave me pleasure to write, and, I hope, will give you pleasure to read.

Morever, it is to remind you not only of gratitude felt for a word of encouragement spoken at the right moment, but also of those lucky days when I chanced upon *The Old Librarian's Almanack*, that secret book of Jared Bean, which you and your Brothers so ingeniously set forth in type. How some, of severe and acid turn of mind, preached unto us upon the state of our morals! And how many others, of generous temper, rejoiced and made merry with us! Will you ever forget?

I am, Sir,
Your Good Friend, and
Oblig'd Humble Servant.
Edmund Lester Pearson.

Newburyport
February 11, 1914.

When the conversation at a dinner table lags or drifts upon mundane subjects does your reading jump forward and your comment about some good book change the trend of conversation?

Do you apologize when mentioning a detective story read the night before, or have you stopped apologizing since hearing what Dr. Bostwick said about them in Los Angeles? Did you ever watch Dr. Dana mix a salad and talk about re-creative fiction, which refreshes and restores one? Or are you like the critical cashier of a New York restaurant, who surveying the books under the arm of a patron said: "Looks like someone was going to do a lotta reading. I just love to read myself. What are they, fiction or literature?"

What have some librarians written about reading that might act as spurs? In his *Book For All Readers*, Ainsworth Rand Spofford has a chapter on the "Art of Reading:"

"The art of having time to read depends upon knowing how to make the best use of our days. Days are short, and time is fleeting, but no one's day ever holds less than twenty-four hours. Engrossing as one's occupation may be, it need never consume all the time remaining from sleep, refreshment and social intercourse. The half hour before breakfast, the fifteen minutes waiting for dinner, given to the book you wish to read, will soon finish it, and make room for another. The busiest men I have known have often been the most intelligent,

and the widest readers. The idle person never knows how to make use of odd moments; the busy one always knows how. Yet the vast majority of people go through life without ever learning the great lesson on the supreme value of moments."

We know that you know Morley's *Parnassus On Wheels* and *Haunted Bookshop*, but are these books neighbors of the Newton and Orcutt books? Do all these rub covers with *Sunwise Turn* which Madge Jenison so aptly dedicated to Mr. Clive Bell, "Who, though I have never seen him, and he has never heard my name, founded this bookshop because he wrote a book." Does Hugh Walpole's orange-covered *Reading* insist on being included? In your childhood did you read some of the same books that he mentions in his opening chapter, "Reading for Fun"?

As librarians what did you think of *Reading: A Vice Or A Virture?* by Dr. Koch of Northwestern? Have you enjoyed being a Bookfellow? Among your Bookfellow publications do you have *The Legend Of The Book* by Eloise Street and Gilbert Doane of the University of Nebraska? Do you buy yourself a book for every birthday and every Christmas and in between times? Do you remember the preface in Winterich's *Primer Of Book Collecting?* He tells us that "one must be an accumulator, before one can be a collector. Lure of book-collecting is the lure of the chase." He says that "there are only three ways of obtaining books: by gift, by thieving (of which the most serious form is borrowing) and by purchase." Winterich divides his book into two parts, the quarry and the chase. Do not these very titles make you want to read or re-read the volume?

If you are one of the many itinerant librarians or if you are living at home, do you have your Andersen and your *Alice in Wonderland*, your Grimm and your *Pride and Prejudice* within arm's reach?

What adventures in reading have you had? Only those suggested by May Lamberton Becker? The joy of unexpectedly finding the story of how Sir William Osler acquired books for Johns Hopkins or what Viscount Grey, in the opening chapter in *Fallodon Papers* said about the pleasures of reading is part of my adventures. We find some sentences in these adventures that stay by us. An instance is this one by A. Edward Newton: "The world is divided into Trollopians and others." Does not this make you want to read Trollope all over again? Or are you merely one of the "others"?

There is another phase to this reading business. I have found that novelists do mention libraries and librarians, but how? In *The Smiths*, Mrs. Janet Ayer Fairbank of Chicago gives us the scene following the discovery of the family that the son has married a librarian. "'A working girl!' Lily moaned. 'It is all very well for Hendricks' mother to say that his father was a farmer's son, but a girl who has worked for her living! She cried and cried, devastated by the degradation of her first-born."

In *Happy Mountain* there is the section telling us about Waits and his impression of the books, books in the public library on the other side of the mountain. "His head was queer with the smell of many books together, and he felt himself washed out of the wide front door—waves of books pushing him forth. He walked as if he had been hit in the head but had not yet fallen over, and back of him he heard the lady's voice say to the boy 'Well, really! the people that come into a Library!'" I wonder whether you treat visitors as this [illegible] from over the mountain was treated.

Sylvia Thompson in *Hounds Of Spring* had another thought for one of her characters says, "I always envy your library tremendously, there is something so good and satisfying in being surrounded by shelves and shelves of books." Will your name be added to the list of Librarian Authors in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL because you have written a novel picturing librarians as at least some of us are, real, honest-to-goodness human beings? Do the chapters by R. L. Duffus on "How Public Libraries Grow and Some City Libraries Grow," in his *Books* satisfy you?

Glenn Frank says that no matter how much he reads during the day he always puts aside two hours for purely recreational reading. What are you doing? Reading or letting the reading slip for movies and the like? Or are you reading, but reading books soon to be forgotten, because there was nothing the author left with you, nothing? Rather follow the advice of Henry Ward Beecher: "Read a book as you eat fish: cut off the tail, cut off the head, cut off the fins, take out the backbone and there is a little meat left which you eat because it nourishes you."

In an essay in the *Bookman* on "Education And The Reading Habit," Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick says: "He who complains that he has not time to read is one who does not fundamentally care for that method of making contact with the minds of others. We always find time to eat and to sleep and to do other things which we consider necessary to the upkeep of our physical life."

Then in a talk given at a meeting of the Old Colony Library Club at Kingston, Massa-

chusetts on June 11, 1931, George H. Evans, Librarian, Public Library, Somerville, Massachusetts, said that there are "at least six important quests in the pursuit of which people go to books; the quest for power, the pursuit of fortune, the quest for escape, the quest for discovery, the seeker for an emotional outlet and to cultivate human understanding." Surely we all need to pursue these quests.

Have you met this quotation translated from the French: "My son, we should lay up a stock of absurd enthusiasm in our youth or else we shall reach the end of our journey with an empty heart, for we lose a great many of them by the way"[1]? Take away your one hobby or enthusiasm. What have you to lose? Find some absurd enthusiasm soon.

[1] *Samuel Brohl et Cie* by Victor Cherbuliez.

The Relation of a Business Branch to the Public Library

By SARAH T. STALEY

Branch Librarian, Business Branch, Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tennessee

PARAMOUNT among the problems that arise immediately on the establishment of a business branch is the relationship that shall exist between the new branch and the main library. To what extent shall the branch take over the work formerly done by the main library, and just how will the services of the two be coordinated so that the purpose of neither shall be defeated? This, of course, varies with the circumstances of location, income, and the public to be served. But, from the fact that a business branch refuses to fit into the grooves that experience has made practical for the other branches, some sort of working policy must be evolved.

As in the case of the Nashville Business Branch, so perhaps in many other, the policy is subject to constant revision. This branch was opened in the Chamber of Commerce in March 1931 as a result of cooperation between the public library and the Chamber of Commerce, similar to that which instigated the beginning of the Providence Business Branch. The library furnishes equipment, books, and librarian, and the Chamber of Commerce provides light, heat, telephone, and space in the lounge adjacent to their offices. This, together with a substantial gift which Mr. H. F. Brigham, then city librarian, was able to secure for the purpose, made the branch library possible.

From the first, the limited space provided for the library excluded thought of having any but the latest material at the business branch. No stack or storage shelves were available in which to keep long files of periodicals or back issues of buisness services. This and the fact that a good part of the collection at the branch was to be culled from the shelves of the main library brought the relationship of the two into the foreground. An interdependency developed here that applies throughout the services of the two libraries; in the collection itself, the ordering and cataloging of material, the routine of registration, and the actual service to the public.

As to the collection, there was a certain amount of obvious and necessary duplication, such as: general reference works, encyclopedia, dictionary, and handbooks. The expensive business services, trade directories, and strictly business volumes fell naturally to the business branch. Besides general information and statistics, the library decided to emphasize the following subjects: finance, banking and investment; business organization, management, and personnel; factory organization and management, accounting, bookkeeping and auditing; advertising, window display and commercial art; marketing, merchandising and salesmanship; real estate; commercial correspondence; business law; and insurance. These, which omit the trades and more technical subjects, very obviously tend to appeal to the young business man and executive. After the subjects were selected, the latest volumes along these lines, available at the main library, were transferred to the branch. Care was taken here not to deplete entirely the shelves of the main library. Pangs caused at the central library by this wholesale transfer were frequently allayed by the fact that the volumes had often not circulated to any great extent. For the most part, these books fell logically into the field of the business branch, but in some instances duplication

Since writing this paper Miss Staley has left the Business Branch to become head of the Circulation Department.

seemed wisest; others have since proved necessary.

A great deal of this duplication came with that class of books that fall between the realm of the business specialist and the general reader. Stuart Chase's books and the biographies of Morgan, Wanamaker, and the notes of C. W. Barron, that have recently appeared, are examples of these. This is material which refuses to be forced irrevocably into either library and often should appear at both. The popularity of the specific volume or the price determines whether or not it shall be purchased at both libraries. As with the notes of Barron, bought for the branch, and the biography of Morgan, placed at main, loans between the libraries solved the problem.

Circumstances and the particular demands of the public have caused the need for added duplications. Books on salesmanship by Fernald and one by Knox, used by high school and night school students, have had to appear at both libraries. Filing manuals and books on elementary statistics, made popular by civil service examinations, caused a demand for other duplication. Some classes of books have had to be particularly well represented at both libraries. These are usually not duplications, but both libraries have had to keep volumes on commercial correspondence, general economics, commercial art, and public speaking. Duplication has been avoided whenever possible, and the failure to duplicate more generally at main the material placed at the branch often meets with the complaint that the business branch is closed at night. Complaints from this cause have been somewhat overcome by the branch's remaining open until six o'clock and in the few cases where this does not alleviate the difficulty, a loan again comes to the rescue.

The selection of periodicals to be transferred to the branch was done in much the same way, except that duplication was prevented by the excellent collection already subscribed to by the Chamber of Commerce, which was available for the business branch. The Chamber's subscriptions, recreational as well as business, included: *Life, Harper's, American, Business Week, Manufacturers' Record, Bradstreet's, Nation's Business, Wall Street Journal, Scientific American, Time*, and *World's Work*. To these, new subscriptions were added and some strictly business magazines, such as *Automotive Industries* and *Factory and Industrial Management*, were transferred. Two year files of the bound copies of some of the business magazines were transferred to the business branch, the rest left at main. *Automotive Industries, Bradstreet's, Business Week, Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Factory and Industrial*

Business Branch of the Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tennessee, Located in the Chamber of Commerce

Management, Journal of Business, Manufacturers' Record, Nation's Business, Printed Salesmanship, and *Survey of Current Business,* all of which are indexed in the *Industrial Arts Index,* were put in the branch. A longer file of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* would have been transferred had it been available. The two libraries never duplicate in the binding of these magazines, and though the transfer breaks the files of the main library, the use for them in the branch far surpasses the need for keeping the files intact.

There is a mass of government material applicable to business libraries, about which some decision had to be made. From the depository at the main library, it was thought best to transfer freely material published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Files for several years back of the following series were placed at the business branch: Distribution Cost, Domestic Commerce (including the Market Data Handbooks), Special Agents, Trade Information, and Trade Promotion (with the commercial and industrial handbooks of foreign countries). Duplicates were obtained of the *Commerce Yearbook, Statistical Abstract,* 1930 Census publications, the latest *Financial Statistics of States and of Cities,* and the *Statistics of Income* earlier issues of which were already available at the Chamber of Commerce. The government furnished this material free of charge. Some selected bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Monthly Catalog, special Price Lists, and individual department indexes completed the collection. Branch offices of the Department of Commerce are often very helpful in making suggestions regarding publications of that department. The Memphis District Office publishes a weekly *Domestic Commerce News,* which gives summaries of new publications, orders for which can reach the library more quickly through this office than through the main office at Washington.

The new books ordered and the material transferred from the main library numbered about 1,000 volumes belonging permanently to the business branch. To complete this a loan of 200 volumes of recreational reading was borrowed from the main library. At first, no fiction or books in demand at the main library were among these. Volumes of biography, history, and travel predominated and care was taken to select the kind that might attract business men. With so small a collection of business books, and often only two or three along specific lines, the idea here was to fill a gap before the purchase of new books was possible. The presumption of what the business man would read was not altogether correct; often he demands the latest popular book as determinedly as any literary club matron. Because of this, more up-to-date material soon replaced the original collection of recreational reading. This shelf is theoretically changed at least once a month, and volumes especially requested are brought from main whenever possible. A carefully selected list of interesting new books, compiled by Mr. F. K. W. Drury, was distributed at the luncheon clubs and the books put in the branch. This attracted a great deal of attention and, for the first time, a few books of fiction were among those borrowed for circulation in the branch from the main library. The library had additional copies of these new books, and could therefore afford to lend one to the business branch.

All cataloging is done at the main library, as with the other branches, with the exception of the out-of-town city directories. A collection of about 500 of these, furnished to the Chamber of Commerce, through the North American Directory Publishers, 524 Broadway, New York, was taken over by the business branch. The simplest cataloging is used for these and it is very easily done in the branch itself. Cutter numbers are assigned and cards, kept in a separate catalog, are made for each directory with references for the surrounding towns included in one directory. There is a close cooperation between the catalog department and the branch due to the fact that a great many volumes have to follow irregular procedure and often must circulate before they are cataloged. Any suggestions made by the branch as to where a book will be most useful are welcomed and asked for by that department. On several occasions, associations such as the Nashville Real Estate Board, American Airways, Inc., and a group of Life Underwriters, have given collections and asked that they be made immediately available for use. In this case, pockets and cards are placed in the volumes at the branch and they circulate without being cataloged. Later, the branch makes out slips for them, sends these to the catalog department, and they come back with classification and accession numbers which are put on the volumes at the branch. The dictionary catalog at the main library includes cards for the books at the branch, and this establishes a necessary connection between the collections of the two libraries. As with cataloging, the ordering of new books very often has to follow irregular procedure in order to satisfy some immediate need. Though all the books are ordered through and

with the approval of the main library, suggested titles for purchases usually originate in the business branch.

The central system of registration makes the greater part of the routine of overdues and registration fall to the main library. Duplicate registration blanks for the borrowers at the business branch are kept in the branch more for mailing list purposes than any other. As with the other branches, overdue cards are written in the branch, and go to the main library to have the name and address assigned there from the number. Reserves for books are taken in the business branch, but more often the borrower is called by telephone than written to because this eliminates delay. Speed is, of course, emphasized in business library service and all matters of routine are kept as unobtrusive as possible.

To make this speed possible, the direct service to the public involves a great deal of telephoning between the two libraries. Some libraries install a private wire for the purpose, but this has as yet been unnecessary in the Nashville Business Branch. The information itself can often be given by telephone and save referring the inquirer to the other library, or forestall an extra delivery between the two libraries. It has not been possible to have a daily delivery service between the library and the branches but this is especially desirable with a business branch. In emergencies, a messenger can be sent either from the library or from the Chamber of Commerce. Because there is not this regular daily service, the tendency to return a book borrowed at one library to the other is not encouraged by the staff at either library.

The business branch naturally leans to and depends on the main library as a general storehouse from which it is free to draw, and the main library in turn looks to the branch for final information on its specific subjects. Neither library is independent, and if the business branch turns more often to the main library, it is a natural result of the larger store of material at the latter. Telephone calls and inter-systems loans are part of the day's work. The business branch avoids calling the main library at rush hours, or about questions which very obviously the person inquiring would do better to take directly to the main library. Unless consideration is given the main library staff, the business branch will make an unnecessary nuisance of itself.

But, only the business librarian can be the judge of just what is necessary and what is not. A request for material on Christmas in foreign countries may seem to lie in the main library field, but if it comes from the Retail Trade Association, when it is planning a publicity campaign, the business branch must furnish the material no matter where it is to be obtained. No set rules can be made, saying that so far the business branch shall go and no farther. A policy that has held good since the opening of the branch, often must be broken by an individual case. The two libraries should always be aware of this, and be ready to adjust the day's work to any emergency. By trial and error, an understanding and cooperation can be built between the main library and the business branch which will give adequate service to their particular public.

By courtesy of Lewis W. Hine

Unemployment and the Public Library as Seen in Montclair, New Jersey

A Business Department

By NELLIE MIGNON FISHER

Head, Business-Technical Department, Library Association of Portland, Oregon

WHERE THE main library building in a city of three hundred thousand people occupies an advantageous position near the heart of the retail area, within six minutes' walk of the financial section and a few moments' ride of the wholesale district, a business department, rather than a branch is the more economic plan. The streams of trade have flowed toward the building and surrounded it, as a flood engulfs a hill, until not even a business librarian could think of a convincing argument for a separate branch, however enticing the thought might be.

At first the department was intended essentially for research. Its origin may have decided the direction of its growth, since it had its inception twenty-five years ago in an industrial alcove in the reference room. Some of its most treasured files of commercial periodicals date from that period. When it became an independent department many years ago, it retained its character as a combination of a business and technology collection. Although the two are still housed in the same room, the books do not stand side by side on the shelves. They form two separate groups. It is with the business division that this paper is concerned.

During the war years, expansion of the collection of popular circulating books on business increased the library's usefulness many times. It now contains fourteen thousand volumes devoted exclusively to business and business economics, and also some thousands of government documents, most of which are Federal and State, with a selection of English, Canadian, Australian, Philippine, and even a few Japanese. These have been added as the city's foreign trade increased. It has at present the regulation assortments of trade and class directories, code books, financial rating and security services, bank letters and association bulletins, periodical and document indexes.

The directories and telephone books of other cities, which in most places are to be found in the business department, if there is one, had in this case sprung up, flourished and become the cherished possessions of another department before a business department was even considered. A dozen steps and one turn through a door will take the salesman who haunts the business department to them. They are almost as conveniently placed for the grocer who wants the names of the wholesale fish dealers as they are for the club woman in the general reference room who is trying to find the address of her girlhood friend.

There was also an ably-managed map room in the same department, where the business library's few requests for maps not yet in the library have always received equal consideration with its own.

Part of the background economics of business is divided between the business department and the main circulation room. As it is across the lobby on the same floor there is little time lost in going from one department to another.

While practically all the business and class periodicals are in the business department, there are a few of them left in the periodical room that were overlooked when the rest were transferred.

This scattering of material would be fatal to a business branch. The business department on the other hand is one of the patterns in a larger design, with threads interlacing those of other departments and divisions. The separate building of a branch gives it individuality and has great publicity value; but there are compensations for the department organization. Not the least of these is the ability to draw instantly upon the riches of the other departments, whenever the need arises. The classic example of a poem located for the advertising man, who desires the inspiration of its rhythm, occurs countless times in real life. He may by chance want a book of travel in the South Seas to give atmosphere to his advertising copy, which describes the magic of the tropic oil embodied in a new face cream.

Unprejudiced observers have remarked, too, that the close and daily contact with a general library stimulates in the business librarian a broader interest in books as books, rather than an interest in one particular class of books. There is, of course, in any specialized work, the tendency to revolve too precisely in a fixed orbit.

As regards the department itself, it has the triple function of research, business education in the broadest sense, and publicity for its

resources. Although the business reference collection grows yearly more valuable as its files of continuations become longer, the more popular circulating business material is in a constant state of change. Aside from the "hardy perennials" of the literature, if one may quote from Aesop Glim, it bears little resemblance to the library of ten years ago. It has never been the department's ambition to retain every edition of every school text book that was ever written; to use precious stack room to house row upon row of antique business correspondence school sets that, in so far as it is concerned, are not worth the cost of janitor service for dusting. Such storage plant facilities are better left to the great metropolitan libraries that must serve a wider purpose. A city of this size requires rather a live and workable library. Retention of the hardy perennials, comprising such books as Nystrom's *Economics of Retailing,* Calkins' *Business the Civilizer,* Senator Burton's *Financial Crises;* weeding out the ephemeral; and acquiring the new in a manner that attempts, not always successfully, to be at least two leaps ahead of the public need, are not peculiar to business libraries.

The changing fashions in business books are evident in the contrast between some of those written at the height of our recent period of inflation and those that have appeared since the deflation. Then, economists tell us, we were suffering from a fever that was in part at least induced by a war that had ended fully a decade before. Our dreams were the dreams of delirium. It was an era of books on high pressure salesmanship, speculative investment programs, and princely merchandising systems. Compare them with a few of the more recent books on the same subjects, as Nixon's *Principles of Selling,* full of inspiring but ethical suggestions for success, that are assuredly not based upon methods of hypnotic banditry against the prospective buyer; or, Chamberlain and Hay's *Investment and Speculation.* It is written by financial experts, who during our false prosperity, shouted their warnings, as did Cassandra, and with the same effect upon the hearers. In the realm of retailing, Boris Emmet's *Department Stores* points the way to sounder merchandising practice for merchants, dazed by a sudden awakening to the world of realities.

If the building of the collection is a delightful daily task, the effort to carry its message to searcher and reader is an adventure so great that one life time isn't half long enough to accomplish it. There is, too, a certain baffling challenge to it.

For years the department has had friendly relations with the state and local Chamber of Commerce. It has worked with the local business organizations—the Advertising and World Trade Clubs; the Creditmens', State Bankers' and Retail Merchants' Association; the Realtors; the Specialty Men's, the Purchasing Agents' and the Personnel Managers' Associations. Its department head has served on their Adult Education and their Prize Essay Contest committees, has planned with them their lecture courses, university extension classes, and annotated reading lists, prepared bibliographies for their speeches and debates to be given at their national associations.

Reams of business library and book advertising have been written for the local business magazines. Library wares have been cried to employees of department stores and shipping companies, to business schools and bond houses. A postal reserve service that automatically notifies firms and individuals of the acquisition of new books in which they will probably be interested has been maintained. For example, if a new book on flower shop merchandising is received, all the floral shops listed in the city telephone directory will in turn be notified of its receipt.

Under the leadership of the head librarian, the department has received generous newspaper publicity. It has also borrowed on its own account quite shamelessly from Newark, from Mr. Compton of St. Louis, from Miss Cleland of Indianapolis, and other good advertisers. And yet, both the head librarian and the department librarian find on comparing notes, that they seldom sit down after having spoken to a group for the first time that some voice from the corner doesn't pipe, "Would you mind telling me just where the public library is located?" Another favorite question is: "What is the fee charged for these services, about which you have been telling us?" There is nothing else like it for taking the wind out of one's sails. It brings home, however, one truth that skilful advertisers know. The briefer and simpler the message is, the farther it carries. It shows, too, when talking to a mixed group of people, the value of emphasizing apparently such obvious points as location, even when it means designating a place one block from a big department store.

In spite of a realization of the fact that public libraries can only touch the fringe of this great territory, the very vastness of the domain to be explored and its possibilities of service to business lure them on to new journeys.

Books of Interest to Business Men

By ROSE VORMELKER

Business Research Librarian, Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library

Facing the Future

As I See It. Norman Thomas. 1932
Current issues and conditions analyzed by the distinguished Socialist.

Essays in Persuasion. J. M. Keynes. 1932
Articles published during the last decade by a distinguished English economist whose prophecies show a large proportion of unhappily fulfilled predictions—from reparations to the gold standard.

The Paradox of Plenty. Harper Leech. 1932
Envisages the United States of the future as a self-contained nation, wherein power instead of materials will be transported, industry decentralized and community prosperity restored.

Recovery: the Second Effort. Sir Arthur Salter. 1932
Newton D. Baker says this "is altogether the most penetrating and informed examination of the present world-wide depression and its causes yet done by anybody."

Thunder and Dawn. Glenn Frank. 1932
The outlook for western civilization, with special reference to the United States, as seen by the brilliant President of the University of Wisconsin.

"Planning" the Future

America Faces the Future. Edited by C. A. Beard. 1932
Papers by Gerard Swope, Franklin Roosevelt, and others, dealing largely with "planned economy" as an alternative to individualism in industry.

A Basis for Stability. Samuel Crowther. 1932
Interviews with outstanding men in various fields of business and industry on how our great national machine can be readjusted to the new order of things. Walter C. Teagle discusses oil; W. W. Atterbury, railroads; Howard Heinz, food; Martin J. Insull, electric power; James J. Davis, coal; and other industries are as well represented.

Business Looks at the Unforeseen. W. B. Donham. 1932
The author of *Business Adrift* again shows our need of a central thinking body, or economic general staff. A clear presentation of various remedial measures, including the Rorty, Swope, Chase, and Hoover plans, is given.

Distributed Leisure. L. C. Walker. 1931
A suggested solution to the problem of overproduction and underemployment.

Investing in Wages. A. L. Deane & H. K. Norton. 1932
A plan for eliminating the lean years, through a national reserve wage fund maintained by the employers.

Jobs, Machines, and Capitalism. Arthur Dahlberg. 1932
Suggests that surplus man-power could be absorbed by compulsory shortening of hours of labor.

The Olney Redmond Plan. Olney Redmond. 1931
A plan to end unemployment and depression permanently through a public works program supervised by a permanent board.

Pathways Back to Prosperity. C. W. Baker. 1932
An engineer's estimate of the economic results of the Machine Era, and how we may benefit instead of suffer from them.

Planning for Economic Stability. Compiled by J. G. Hodgson. 1931
A debate handbook on the subject of federal economic planning.

The World at Large

American Industry in Europe. F. A. Southard, Jr. 1931 (Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essay).
A pioneer study of the nature and extent of American-controlled industry in the various countries of Europe, including methods of operation and tables of corporation relationships.

Can Europe Keep the Peace? F. H. Simonds. 1931
"A thoroughly competent diagnosis of those political maladjustments between the nations of Europe and between this country and Europe, which had so much to do with making the depression as critical and as widespread as it is."—Review of Reviews.

Europe and Our Money. Lothrop Stoddard. 1932
Points out the disastrous consequences of our over-expanded foreign trade and foreign investments and urges that our dollars be kept at home, at least for the present.

The German Crisis. H. R. Knickerbocker. 1932
An appalling picture of the strangulation of a nation by internal strife and external pressure.

Japan. H. G. Moulton & Junichi Ko. 1931
An economic and financial appraisal with an abundance of accurate, informative, and illuminating statistical data.

Latin American Problems; their relation to our investors' billions. T. F. Lee. 1932
Even the disillusioned holder of Latin American bonds will feel more charitable toward our southern neighbors after reading this presentation of their problems. Includes tables of bond issues and a chapter on "Yanqui enterprises" in Latin America.

Reprinted from the April *Bulletin* of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

Manchuria, the Cockpit of Asia. P. T. Etherton & H. H. Tiltman. 1932

An illuminating picture of the background of the Sino-Japanese struggle.

Money and Politics Abroad. J. K. Pollock. 1932

An interesting and pioneer study of how politics is financed in Great Britain, Germany and France.

Russia, Market or Menace? T. D. Campbell. 1932

Russia's agricultural progress under the Five Year Plan, discussed by the owner of an immense mechanized Montana wheat farm who acted as expert advisor to the Soviet government in developing their wheat production.

Tariffs; the Case Examined. Edited by Sir William Beveridge. 1932

Nine leading economists here examine the case for and against traiffs.

The Truth About Reparations and War Debts. David Lloyd George. 1932

Advocates cancellation of war debts and lower tariffs to help promote foreign trade.

United States in World Affairs, 1931. Walter Lippman & W. O. Scroggs. 1932

An authoritative summary of those matters of international importance during 1931 to which the United States was a party or in which it was especially interested.

The Unseen Assassins. Sir Norman Angell. 1932

Frank H. Simonds says this is a book "which no one can wisely ignore." The author of *The Great Illusion* shows that war comes through our failure to see implications of certain ideas and ideals to which we cling so blindly. The greatest of these "unseen assassins" is the doctrine of nationalism or patriotism which most of us take happily for granted.

Working for the Soviets. W. A. Rukeyser. 1932

An American engineer's first-hand impressions of Soviet industry.

Capitalism

Bolshevism, Fascism and Capitalism. G. S. Counts & others. 1932

Four addresses delivered at the Williamstown Institute of Politics. The Soviet planning system is presented by G. S. Counts; Fascism, by Villari; Capitalism, by M. C. Rorty; and World economic planning, by N. D. Baker.

Capitalism on Trial. Compiled by J. E. Johnsen. 1931

Harry W. Laidler, Bertrand Russell, and Norman Thomas are among those bringing the charges, while E. A. Filene, E. R. A. Seligman, E. H. H. Simmons and others are witnesses for the defense. A debate handbook.

Is Capitalism Doomed? Lawrence Dennis. 1932

This author believes that capitalism may survive the present crisis, but that it is growing old and the best we can hope to do is to assure it a pleasant and prolonged old age.

Man, Money and Mergers. G. L. Hoxie. 1932

A discussion of the all-important question, "Who shall control—the individual or the government?", with illustrations drawn from the electric power industry.

The Road Ahead. H. W. Laidler. 1932

A primer of capitalism and socialism, written to prepare the rising generation for the great tasks of economic reorganization ahead of them.

Money and the Gold Standard

The Gold Standard and Its Future. T. E. Gregory. 1932

Discusses normal operations of the gold standard, the causes and consequences of its breakdown, particularly in England, and its probable future.

A Primer of Money. D. B. Woodward & M. A. Rose. 1932

"Tells all that the average man is likely to want to know about money, except how to make money these days. One needs the book or its equivalent knowledge to be able to understand even newspaper dispatches."—John W. Love, in Cleveland Press.

Prices

Price Cutting and Price Maintenance. E. R. A. Seligman & R. A. Love. 1932

The pros and cons of this widely recognized and controversial business issue.

Pricing for Profit. W. L. Churchill. 1932

Discusses certain natural economic laws the observance of which will bring profits to any enterprise.

Bulls and Bears

Brokers' Loans. L. H. Haney, L. S. Logan, H. S. Gavens. 1932

The first intensive study of the whole subject of brokers' loans and their relation to speculation and to bank credit.

Common Stocks and the Next Bull Market. G. A. Cowee. 1931

How to take advantage of bear markets and bull markets.

Future Trading Upon Organized Commodity Markets. G. W. Hoffman. 1932

The rudiments of future trading, and such economic aspects of commodity markets as prices, hedging, and regulation.

How Shrewd Speculators Win. F. C. Kelly & Sullivan Burgess. 1932

Wise and intriguing precepts for the amateur speculator or investor.

Short Selling

The Real Truth About Short Selling. J. G. Frederick. 1932

Shows that short selling is unwise, unsound, and unnecessary. Two chapters are devoted to proposals for reform, including details of Senator Capper's bills. A speech by the President of the New York Stock Exchange in defense of short selling is reprinted in the last chapter.

Short Selling. J. E. Meeker. 1932

A vigorous defense of short selling by the economist of the New York Stock Exchange and a warning against governmental interference with the stock markets. Another recent book on this subject gives the views of Richard Whitney, president of the Stock Exchange, and of William R. Perkins, an opponent of short selling.

(Concluded on page 485)

Librarian Authors

JOHNSON BRIGHAM has held the position of State Librarian of Iowa for over thirty-four years through several administrations. He was born in Cherry Valley, New York, in 1846 and was the youngest agent of the United States Sanitary Commission detailed for service at the exchange of prisoners on the Savannah River in the Fall of '64. This service led to his promotion to Secretary Culyer's first assistant in the Washington office. He heard President Lincoln's second Inaugural and his last speech on Reconstruction and also attended the funeral of the President at the White House. He entered Cornell University in 1869 at the opening of the University, after a year in Hamilton College. He was a member of the class of 1870. During the previous year he was accorded the Goldwin Smith Prize in English History. His essay on "The Formation Period of English History" suggested the foundation of the Goldwin Smith Prize.

From 1882-1893 he was editor and half owner of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, *Daily Republican* and in 1893 became American consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. After returning from consular service in Aix-la-Chapelle, he founded and edited the *Midland Monthly* at Des Moines, Iowa, for five years. In 1898 he became state librarian of Iowa, which position he holds today. He made a voyage around the world via Suez in 1926, and in 1929 and 1930 he spent three months in China, chiefly in Peking and Tien-Tsin.

Among the books published by Mr. Brigham are the following: *An Old Man's Idyl*, 1905; *The Banker in Literature*, 1910; *History of Des Moines*, 1911; *A Library in the Making*, 1912; *Life of James Harlan*, 1913; *Iowa, Its History and Its Foremost Citizens*, 1918; *The Many-Sided Omar*, 1925; *The Sinclairs of Old Fort Des Moines*, 1927; and now he has in press *Individuality in Letters—From Spenser to Congreve*, a work in two volumes on which he has been engaged for several years.

Mr. Brigham was one of the founders and first editor of the *Cornell Era* and one of the founders and first president of the Cornell Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi. He has served as president of the Iowa State Republican League, 1892; Iowa Library Commission since 1900; National Association of State Librarians, 1904; Vice-president of the Farm Property Mutual Insurance Association; President of the Iowa Library Association in 1903 and again in 1927. He was director of Iowa's war service committee of the A.L.A. from 1917 to 1918 and president of the Iowa Society of Archaeological Institute of America from 1914 until 1926.

Johnson Brigham

Mr. Brigham was a member of the Council of A.L.A. 1902-7. The degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon him by Drake University, Des Moines, in 1923. He has been a contributor to the *Century Magazine*, the *Forum*, the *Chautauquan*, the *Review of Reviews*, and various other periodicals. In 1927 he edited a series of "Iowa Authors" in Midland Schools." Of his several ventures in poetry, the most notable is, perhaps, a sonnet, "Far Inland Though I Be—" published in *The Sea Anthology*, London, 1924. In 1900, following the death of Ruskin, the *Chautauquan* published a poem entitled "Ruskin, the Reformer," indexed in the Jameson *Bibliographical Contributions to a Study of John Ruskin* (1901).

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 15, 1932

THE NEW ORLEANS Conference, which on the first day mustered above 800 attendants, grew from day to day until 1284 were registered at the close, so that it may be counted a 1300 man and woman power conference, a very remarkable showing in view of the location and of the times. There was difficulty in hearing some of the speakers both in the theatre at the general sessions and at the section meetings in the several hotels, while the usual mistake was made of forgetting that at the Children's Library Section the presentation of the Newbery medal always draws a crowd which overflows the designated meeting place. It is to be hoped that these difficulties will be kept in mind in the preparations for the great Chicago conference of 1933, when an attendance reaching toward 5000 is within possibility. Where speakers have not the voice to be heard even through amplifiers, they should be advised to select readers who would do justice to the papers, which otherwise might be lost to listeners who listen in vain. Amplifiers are useful if properly arranged and distributed, but if voices are lacking amplifiers are of little avail.

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PRESIDENT RATHBONE gave a happy dictum in her opening address at New Orleans when she said "to know books and to understand the book needs of people" is the real essence of librarianship, whether that is "classed as a profession, a craft, a service, an art or a science." While deprecating authorship as a natural by-product of librarianship and minimizing outside studies as those for college degrees, she, nevertheless, perhaps with a touch of feminine disregard of contradictories, appealed for vision in librarianship, "one of the greatest potential forces making for a more interesting as well as a more equable ordered world." Thus, as she puts it, the librarian is not outside her calling in stimulating garden clubs, in promoting little theatre movements, in conducting discussion clubs or holding art exhibitions. This broad reach in the profession was echoed when the Amen was said at the last session by Hendrik Van Loon, whose return to an A. L. A. conference was a pleasant reminder of 1921, when at Swampscott he was the first recipient of the Newbery medal for his *Story of Mankind*. This early book was one of those which have given him the right to speak when "A Historian Looks at a Changing World," as he pleads for a broad internationalism since "we are all passengers on a fairly small planet and the fate of one of us is the fate of all of us."

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IT WAS a pleasure to give welcome to Colonel J. M. Mitchell, who, as Secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, has been the executive to whose direction much of the library progress in Great Britain is rightly attributed and who, as President this year of the British Library Association, came with special credentials. The county library system, transplanted from America, has had wonderful growth overseas and there are some features in which we may well find precedent for its further growth on its native soil. Colonel Mitchell went so far as to approve the development of the city library as a part of the county system, thus placing the loan of books on a wider basis. Indeed, the wholesale loan of books for the development of smaller libraries in widespread communities has reached further in the lending library system of Great Britain than we have yet exemplified in this country, in the Central Lending Library in London, which in its new home is to house a million volumes. In line with this thought, an important pre-conference meeting of remarkably representative character presented to the Council resolutions favoring consolidation of county library systems where sparse populations or limited financial resources made this desirable, which resolutions were cordially adopted by the Council.

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PRESIDENT EMBREE, speaking from the experience of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which has done such magnificent work for the new South, boldly put before this

gathering in a typical southern state the present low condition of literacy in the states desolated two generations ago by the Civil War. Before that crisis many of the southern mansions had fine collections of books, but their influence did not go much beyond the confines of the occupants. It is not surprising that today the number of books per capita in the southern states is but one-fourth of the average throughout the country and but one-sixth of those in the rural states of New Hampshire and Vermont. The Rosenwald Fund has given such intelligent and effective stimulus to library development that it is to be credited with a good share of the progress which has been made. With the regional methods now in use and such pioneer work as is shown in Louisiana parishes, of whose fine results the northern visitors saw too little, it will not be long before the new South, not yet bound by the shackles of industrialism, will make a good showing in this as in other respects, in comparison with the northern rural states.

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THE COUNCIL accepted almost without discussion the retirement plan for annuities and pensions, so carefully worked out in detail by Harold F. Brigham, and the reports of two excellent committees, adding to A. L. A. headquarters a College Library Advisory Board and a Board on Library Service to Children and Adolescents in Public Libraries and Schools. The Committee on Committees presented the scheme of service of no less than eight new committees, appointed in 1931. The purposes of all are good, but they involve not only additional expense, to be met whether from A.L.A. general funds or from special subscriptions, but they add also to organization machinery already seriously complicated and costly, as evidenced in the dozen or more representatives from headquarters journeying all the way from Chicago to New Orleans. Now that the Association is well financed through the grants of the Carnegie Corporation and other endowments and the addition of the dollar to the dues of the large membership list, care should certainly be taken that expenses are not allowed to grow beyond available revenue. There was some criticism, indeed, of the fact that the A.L.A. had nothing to spare toward the local expenses of the conference, which pressed rather sorely on the limited resources of the local committees, notwithstanding the conference fee and the return from exhibits.

Library Chat

Simple Southern Scintillating Sparks

LIBRARIANS-LIBERIANS-LIBRARIANS...Tip-Top...Musical crystal chandeliers...Whistling gavel...Microphone that didn't mike...Signs outside the Crescent Theatre ... "Man Wanted" and "Performance Continues from 11:00 to 11:00"...Jot-jot-jot ... Librarians taking notes...Revolving funds that do not revolve...Entangled in intangible taxes... What would happen if we bought only nonfiction as our publisher friend suggested?... New shoes...Tired feet...Blisters...Flo Field and her syncopated tin-pan-band...Lyle Saxon writing autographs...The silhouette man...Flaming persimmons...Oleanders pink and white...Magnolias—blossom, bud, and perfumery...Bottles large and small...Lovely lantana...Creole coffee...Coffee in cups... Coffee in glasses...Coffee in jugs...Coffee and doughnuts at the market...Powder puff sugar shakers...Strawberries, five cents a quart...Sweet potatoes, twenty-five cents a bushel...Antoine's...Oysters a La Rockefeller...Madame Begue's for breakfast... Patio Royal's blue moon...Colonel Mitchell's decoration from the King...Angus Fletcher's cane...Mr. Drury's vest at afternoon teas... Clarence Sherman's Harvard trousers...No men on Teche tour...One each on other two ...Scared?...Diamond dyes used for carnival cakes at the P.L. garden party vied for honors with Dorothy Dix in the flesh...Cemeteries, above and below...Houseboats...On the Ponchartrain...Rain-Rain-Rain...Chamber of Commerce reports unusual...Le Petit Theatre du Vieux Carre...Fourteen librarians crash the gates!...Library burns while Caesar and Cleopatra stand by...Mr. Faxon's old green professor's bag...Dr. Bostwick's stride...The two library school Harriets with heads together...What do they want of the B.E.L.?...Nan Mulheron's retirement plan—one more year and then?... James I. Wyer skippin' sessions to swap stamps...Audubon folios at the Howard Memorial...Basement tour...Baby patio... Banana trees against the wall..."The boy took hold of a book"...New Orleans took hold of me...This ain't no fairy tale, Mr. Van Loon...Smell your vetivert root... Adieu-Adieu-Adieu.

—M. R.

New Orleans Conference

First General Session

REPRESENTATIVES from every state in the Union, from Honolulu, Peru, England, and Canada were among the 1280 delegates to the fifty-fourth conference of the American Library Association who were welcomed to the State of Louisiana, at the First General Session held in the Crescent Theatre on April 25, by Dr. T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education, Edward A. Parsons, recently appointed librarian of the New Orleans Public Library, represented His Honor The Mayor, Hon. T. Semmes Walmsley, in welcoming the delegates to the City of New Orleans. Harrison W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library of New York City, paid tribute to the late Sarah C. N. Bogle with whom he had had close contact over a period of years.

Following these addresses, Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y., and president of the American Library Association, delivered an address on "Creative Librarianship." Miss Rathbone stated that the real job of the librarian is to know books and that it is not necessary for a librarian to be an author, a bibliographer, or a holder of countless college degrees. "Although educational requirements for library work should be high," asserted Miss Rathbone, "its advancement should not depend on the acquirement of higher degrees, but upon increased book knowledge and upon the value of reference or readers' advisory service rendered." In closing she stated that "in all this talk of librarian authors, in the attempt to remove from our calling the stigma of failing to produce poets, novelists, scholars, and research specialists let us not lose sight of the real essence of our job, which is to know books and to understand the book needs of people." Miss Rathbone's address is the leading article in this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director of the New York Public Library, Forty-Fifth President of the American Library Association

Second General Session

URGENT NEED for literary renaissance in the South was stressed at the Second General Session on Tuesday morning, April 26, by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Ill. "In the ancient days," Mr. Embree said, "the Southern mansions had some pretty fine collections of books. But after Appomattox reading went under an eclipse, with the result that today the Southland stands far below the rest of the nation in its library facilities and its reading habits." He stated that according to the 1930 census, twelve states of the Old South are among the fourteen at the very bottom of the literacy list. "It is customary," he continued, "to blame the illiteracy record and many other ills of the South upon the Negro. But this claim will not stand up. Figures for whites alone still leave the South far below all other sections. The Southern states which supply the five lowest places have only one-fourth as many books per capita as the very modest average of the country as a whole and only one-sixth as many as the rural and far from wealthy states of New Hampshire and Vermont." He told of Dr. S. H. Cobb, Jr. of the University of North Carolina who had made a study of reading habits and who reported that the Southern states have hogged all the lowest places. "These are dismal

showings," continued Mr. Embree, "and no Southerner or friend of the South should fail to face these stern facts squarely. The need cries out for a renaissance in the South of literacy as well as of literature. The most encouraging answer so far is the resurgent public school movement and the library movement which is active today both in the cities and the rural districts. The South has a romantic heritage. It has not bowed before industrialism, that stark force which has flattened life in other parts of the country to a treadmill grind after the dollar. It has not allowed Puritanism to take the joy out of life. The South, if it can reestablish itself once again on a sound literary basis, has the gifts of the nation."

Frederick H. Koch, founder and director of the Dakota Playmakers, and Kenan professor of dramatic literature at the University of North Carolina, related his adventures in the making of a regional drama in the West and South. He described how, as a young instructor in English, he tackled the problem of building up a group of players at the "frontier university" on the prairies of North Dakota as well as his development of the North Carolina Playmakers who now have a theatre building of their own on the university campus as well as a definite tour itinerary. "The Great American Drama so bravely heralded has not yet arrived," stated Mr. Koch, "but we have promising signs of the beginning of an authentic American drama in the regional drama of such young playwrights as Maxwell Anderson, Lynn Riggs, and Paul Green."

Third General Session

THE EVOLUTION and current development of the county library service in Great Britain, a service which now makes possible a wide range of volumes for the remotest villager, was described on Tuesday night, April 26, at the Third General Session by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and president of the British Library Association. The success of the new system is due to the weakness of independent libraries in very small communities, it becoming clear to all accurate observers that the county service was on the one hand able to provide through its larger centers a service that was more elastic and more fertile than that of the smaller municipalities. "Under the county system," the Colonel pointed out, "the small borough may arrange on the basis of an annual payment for loan collections of books from the county stock, which means that its own book fund may be devoted primarily to the acquisition of good standard works and that it will be supplied with ample and ever changing forms of lighter literature." He also said that the new system means the complete amalgamation of the urban service as a branch of the county service, the local authority divesting itself of its library powers with the approval of the government.

"The Public Library in American Life" was presented by Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in an address following Colonel Mitchell. He said in part: "The depression after all tests what we really believe in. Budget making in the depression searches through the stuff of our convictions. All our historic American shibboleths about equality of opportunity are tested in their sincerity not on the Fourth of July but when we come to make the budget of a community or a commonwealth. A deep cut in the library budget can cut deep into the social returns of the democracy to those who do the work of the world. The schools and libraries are the chief resources with which we will restore and advance the good things of the common life. To tear down is a wasteful way to pay. Let us save at every point, tighten our belts all along the budgetary line, but let us have no hysterical runs on the schools and libraries. Let us not surrender to depression, defeatism and despair, but rather create our way out by the long run building up of the capacities and powers of the people. Creative librarianship is calling on great latent resources of the mind and spirit. We cannot cut the libraries and pinch our way out. We must continue to invest in intellectual and spiritual resources of youth and the people. We must develop the untapped resources of the mind and spirit, we must build, we must find our way out from depression into a nobler prosperity and from poverty into general power."

Fourth General Session

FOLLOWING the presentation of the new officers and the reading of the Resolutions, the members of the American Library Association attending the Fourth General Session on Saturday, April 30, listened to Hendrik W. Van Loon speak of "A Historian Looks at a Changing World." After a happy introduction, he said in part: "Every nation has to have a fairy story, an imaginary state to strive for and Americas future ideal must be 'I am my brother's keeper.' Our ideal state once was

'great commercial prosperity.' Any honest man will tell you that ideal has fallen. Personally I believe that the new ideal will be based not on emotional feeling or religious duty, but on the cold scientific fact that when our brother has the measles we are apt to catch them from him. We are all passengers on a fairly small planet. The fate of one of us is the fate of all of us. Some people say we ought to do what France is doing, what Germany is doing or what Russia is doing. To them I say that if we of America are to be successful, the solution must come of our own consciousness. Every theory must grow out of its own soil. The solution does not lie with Congress, with the gold or silver standard, or the Mellon standard, but with ourselves. In the present changing world the things we have always believed in are gone. The things we are about to believe in are not quite clear. The ideals of nations are changing. Our fairy story is dead and we haven't invented a new one."

Council

THE MEETINGS of the Council were held on Monday morning, April 25, and on Saturday morning, April 30, in Tiptop Inn, Roosevelt Hotel. A Resolution was passed stating that a Section of the A. L. A. be formed in Lincoln, Nebraska. The Resolution on the Consolidation of Counties and the Resolution regarding Some Principles for School and Public Library Development, adopted at a preconference meeting, April 22, at New Orleans, called by the Library Extension Board and the School Libraries Committee of the A. L. A., including southern state library supervisors, librarians of the Rosenwald demonstration county libraries, southern members of the A. L. A. School Libraries Committee, representatives of the Carnegie Corporation, the General Education Board, and the U. S. Office of Education were referred to a special committee for consideration and report at a later meeting.

Annuities and Pensions

Harold F. Brigham presented the report of the Committee on Annuities and Pensions, which was approved by the Council and referred to the Executive Board with authority to negotiate a contract, subject to the advice of the Association's attorney, for annuities and pensions approximately as indicated in the statement following:

The Committee recommends the establishment by the American Library Association of a Retirement Plan to be underwritten by one insurance company, which will enable any library to provide retiring annuities for its employees on a Contributory basis (library and librarians sharing the cost), and any librarian to obtain through his library a retiring annuity on an Employee-Pay-All basis. Adequate protection after retirement is the goal. The Contributory contract should be the ultimate objective.

ELIGIBILITY. Participation in the Plan will be open to any person engaged in library work who is a member of the Association and whose library will agree either to pay a fixed share of the premium or to deduct from pay roll and transmit the employee's contribution. Each institution will make its own eligibility rules within broad limitations. No individual will be eligible until he has been in library work or employed by the institution for a specified number of years. In libraries adopting the Contributory scheme all future eligible employees will be required to participate.

RETIREMENT AGE. The normal retirement age will be sixty-five, but retirement at other ages will be permitted.

CONTRIBUTIONS. The normal contribution of the individual will probably be 5 per cent of salary, and the normal contribution by the library on the Contributory basis will probably be 4 per cent. Additional contributions will be permitted.

RETIRING ANNUITIES will be guaranteed in accordance with a fixed scale, and will be dependent on age, sex, and amount of contributions. Dividends will be used to increase annuities.

OPTIONAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS. The annuity will normally be paid in monthly installments from the time of retirement until death, and will be based on payments made by or for the employee, plus interest and dividend accumulations. Variations from this agreement will be permitted under certain conditions, to provide for dependent or other designated beneficiary.

TRANSFER. If an employee transfers from one library to another, he receives the full benefits resulting from contributions made by or for him.

WITHDRAWAL FROM LIBRARY SERVICE. If an employee withdraws from library service, he will not lose any of his own contributions except for a small surrender charge applicable only during the earliest years of participation. After the first few years the employer's contributions in his behalf will be available in increasing proportion in the form of paid up annuities.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PLAN. Any employee may withdraw from the Employee-Pay-All plan at any time, retaining the benefit of his

contributions. If an institution withdraws from the Contributory plan, its contributions are vested in the employee. An institution may at any time transfer from one plan to the other.

DEATH BENEFIT. In case of death before retirement the contributions of the employee will be returned to the beneficiary. Several options will be available covering death benefit after retirement. In no case can an employee and his heirs fail to receive the total amount which the employee has contributed.

PAST SERVICE. The Plan is to include suggestions of several ways in which libraries may make provision for past service of present employees. All these suggestions, however, will be purely optional with the library. It is to be noted that the adoption of the Plan ends the accumulating obligation for past service, even if it may not provide adequate compensation for the oldest members of the staff because of the financial limitations of some libraries.

REQUIRED MEMBERSHIP. The Plan may go into effect when a few hundred employees have agreed to participate on the terms specified. It is not necessary that any of these be on the Contributory basis at first.

GUARANTEE OF RATES. The beginning scale of group annuity rates will be guaranteed for five years and the Company will give one year's notice of any changes.

CONTRACT. The contract will be between the American Library Association and the Company and will specify the procedure for transactions involving the Company, the A. L. A., institutions, and individuals. Individual certificates will be issued to all participating employees; also annual statements of annuities provided to date.

College Library Advisory Board

The following report from the College Library Advisory Board, presented by Charles H. Brown, was adopted by the Council:

1. The C.L.A.B. (Clab), appointed by the Executive Board of the American Library Association has been charged with the drawing up of a program for the service of American College Library interests through such agencies as it may deem potentially useful to that end.

2. The tentative program on the basis of which this Board was created has been referred to it for such revision as may be judged necessary.

3. The Board recommends that for the better service of American college libraries by the American Library Association an informational and advisory service for college libraries be established at the Chicago Headquarters of the A. L. A. under the direction of a full-time secretary and such staff as may be necessary and possible. This service staff should interest itself in:

a. Buildings
b. Staff
c. Books and collections
d. Instruction in the use of the library
e. Student reading
f. Bibliographical aids to research
g. College administration
h. Finance

4. In the use of the word "college" in this report a general term is intended. The interests and duties of the Board should not be limited to institutions giving undergraduate work exclusively, but should include all institutions giving either undergraduate work, graduate work, or both.

5. The duties of this office would include:

a. Collecting and studying at headquarters material relating to college library building, and in particular, building plans, specifications, costs, and other data useful in the preparation of building programs.

b. Collecting and studying data relating to college library administrative problems, particularly budgets, salaries, book funds, and their relation to other college expenses.

c. The collection and study of data on essential and useful books for college libraries, and the relation of the book collections and the library administration to teaching and teaching methods.

d. Serving, through interviews and the use of these collections and studies, visitors seeking information relative to college library matters, particularly college presidents, trustees, faculty committees, professors, architects, and librarians.

e. Visiting on request, college libraries which seek suggestions for the improvement of their organization and service.

f. Maintaining a college library news information service through cooperation with existing library publications, (e.g., THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, *The Library Quarterly*, The A. L. A. *Bulletin*, and *College and Reference Library Yearbook*.)

g. Publishing or republishing such lists, bibliographies, and studies, as may be essential to the purposes of the Board.

h. Establishing with learned societies and educational associations such relations as may serve to promote the mutual understanding and appreciation of the effective relationships between college libraries and college educational programs.

6. For this purpose the Board recommends:

That a full time secretary on college library affairs be added to the staff at A. L. A. Headquarters, with:

a. Adequate stenographic and clerical help to assist in carrying out the activities outlined above and others which may from time to time be undertaken with the approval of the College Library Advisory Board and the Executive Board of the American Library Association.

b. An allowance for traveling expenses, for essential inspections, consultations, and attendance at important meetings.

c. A fund for printing.

d. Contingent fund to provide office equipment, postage, and general supplies.

Library Terminology

The report of the Committee on Library Terminology was accepted by the Council and it was recommended that the work continue.

The Committee on Library Terminology wishes to recommend to the Council:

1. That a more or less permanent group be appointed to continue the work of this Committee as tentatively outlined in its Annual Report.
2. That the attention of the Council and of the membership of the Association be directed to the fact that it will take years rather than months to accomplish anything worth while in library terminology.
3. That any funds which may be available for the work be utilized for securing help from someone at Headquarters, who could keep in touch with the work, check its uniformity, and promote its steady progress.
4. That the cooperation and constructive criticism of the membership of the Association be sought throughout the progress of this work, so that the resulting terminology may be adopted by the Association.

Committee on Committees

The Committee on Committees presented the following statement of the functions of certain committees for adoption by the Council: (*indicates standing committees)

*COLLEGE LIBRARY ADVISORY BOARD

Created by Executive Board, 1931.

To outline a plan for college library information and advisory service at Headquarters; and to act in an advisory capacity when such service is established.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Authorized by Executive Board, 1929, appointed, 1931.

A joint committee with the N. E. A.

To facilitate and promote joint studies and other cooperative activities by the two associations in the field of school library service.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES

Created by the Executive Board, June 27, 1931.

To make a study of library equipment and appliances, to suggest the invention and manufacture of new equipment needed by libraries and to prepare a report accompanied with an exhibit to the A. L. A. Conference in Chicago in 1933.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TERMINOLOGY

Created by the Executive Board, June 27, 1931.

To make a general study of library terminology.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATON OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(Joint Committee with the Social Science Research Council)

Created by the Executive Board, June 22, 1931.

To study the public administration aspects of public library service.

PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH, STUDIES, SURVEYS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Created by the Executive Board, 1931.

To consider the desirability of a permanent A. L. A. committee or board on research, studies, surveys and special projects; to suggest the type of person who should be included in its membership, and to outline its functions and methods of operation, if creation of such committee or board is recommended; and to report to the Council, at New Orleans in April, or Chicago in December, 1932.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Created by Executive Board, 1931

To administer the funds for scholarships and fellowships in library work appropriated by the Carnegie Corporation.

*SCHOOL LIBRARIES COMMITEE

Membership to include chairman, secretary and retiring chairman of the School Libraries Section, and other members, including the chairman, appointed by the Executive Board.

To study matters which relate to school library work; to promote the development and improvement of school library service; and to interpret the functions of school libraries to educators and to librarians.

Two plans for exhibits at the Chicago Centennial Exposition in 1933 were presented by George B. Utley, in the absence of Carl B. Roden, chairman. The Council accepted the report in principle and referred it to the Executive Board.

Cooperative Cataloging

The report of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee, read by Paul North Rice, was accepted and the Executive Board was authorized to solicit funds for the carrying out of the plan and, if funds are found, authorized them to carry out the plan. The Committee stated that a report will be submitted within a few months covering expenses of carrying out the plan.

Since last June the Cooperative Cataloging Committee, using the grant made for the purpose by the General Education Board to the American Library Association, has been investigating the possibilities of cooperative cataloging among libraries dealing with research material.

A statement in regard to the investigation has been made to the Catalog Section this week. The information gathered will be available in detail to Association members later.

It is evident that a great deal of help can be obtained from the union catalog in Washington, and that there is a real opportunity for cooperative cataloging for new foreign books, and for the analyzing of monograph series. A cordial invitation for the increased use of the union catalog has been given to the Catalog Section. Cooperative cataloging of new foreign books is now in process on a small scale, but large enough to increase by some 50 per cent the printed cards available at the Library of Congress for new foreign books. A list of monograph series has been distributed, and cooperative work in this field should begin in the near future.

The work just noted cannot at first be self-supporting, and the Committee will submit within a few months a financial statement in regard to the proposed expenditures, and if this report is approved it may be passed on to the General Education Board.

Authorization of this procedure is now requested. If this authorization is delayed until the Midwinter Meeting, much of the impetus and interest gained during the past months will be lost.

The Committee therefore recommends that the Council authorize the Executive Board to solicit funds for a cooperative cataloging enterprise, on a plan to be recommended by this Committee, and to establish this enterprise if funds are obtained.

Libraries in Depression

A resolution on Libraries in Depression, presented by Matthew S. Dudgeon, was accepted by the Council:

Librarians and library authorities are urged by the American Library Association to meet sympathetically the demands of appropriating bodies for the utmost efficiency and economy in all public activities. At the same time they should stand unflinchingly for the maintenance of those library services which help to sustain morale and to increase understanding of the many difficult problems now confronting the American people.

This country has millions of unemployed men and women whose spirit is threatened by idleness and deadly discouragement. For many of them the library is one of the most essential agencies for combating these tendencies.

The library should make every effort to have the details of its budgets and activities thoroughly and intelligently studied and understood.

Librarians should continue to seek new and better ways of doing the necessary work at the least possible cost. Notable progress in this direction has been made.

Library salaries should be commensurate with those of other educational professions.

Regardless of the size of the book fund, some investment should be made from month to month in the best of the new books on current problems. In this time of stress when clear thinking on public questions is essential, the functions of the library as an agency for diffusion of ideas should not be curtailed.

When millions of men and women, old and young, are attempting to equip themselves to get or to hold jobs, the library should not be allowed to decrease its effective service in technical, business and other vocational fields. When these and other millions are in greatest need of finding in free library service the only recreation they can afford and one of the few opportunities for renewing their faith in organized society, the library should not fail to meet its obligations to the community.

Charles H. Compton, chairman of the Committee on Salaries, presented the following resolution which was accepted:

Salary standards in the library profession are among the lowest of all professions and have been for many years;

The breaking down of present standards will inevitably mean a serious lowering of the character of library service and have a disastrous result on the morale of the profession;

Therefore be it RESOLVED, That library trustees, librarians and directors of library

schools be urged to do all in their power to maintain salary scales commensurate with similar professions;

And, that the American Library Association through its *Bulletin* and in other ways make available to its members all possible information that will be useful in presenting facts to tax-levying and appropriating bodies, bearing on this all important matter.

Samuel H. Ranck presented, for the Committee on Library Revenues, a resolution protesting against current propaganda condemning the government. The resolution was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Committee on Supply and Demand

The following recommendations of the Committee on Supply and Demand were presented by Carleton B. Joeckel:

1. That this Association, through the Faculties and alumni of its member schools, be prepared to utilize every opportunity for pointing out the serious and unfortunate oversupply of trained librarians in this country. Further, that the systematic collection and publication of complete information on this topic by the Board of Education for Librarianship is requested, and that statistical information be supplemented by forceful publicity in library periodicals.

2. That we heartily endorse the first recommendation in the statement of the Board of Education for Librarianship, dated January 22, 1932, which reads as follows:

> "That library schools be encouraged to reduce the size of their classes through a more rigid scrutiny of applicants, both as to scholarship and personality."

3. That the Board of Education for Librarianship be requested to prepare an adequate statement on this subject for distribution to the universities and colleges, and that widespread publicity be given to the Board's warning against the establishment of new training agencies for librarians. As a corollary to this recommendation, that the Board be urged to advise the elimination or consolidation of unnecessary schools at every possible opportunity.

4. That the Board be requested further to draw this matter emphatically to the attention of the various Foundations which are likely to be asked to make grants to new library schools.

5. That the unwise and unnecessary increase in the number of Summer Schools offering training in librarianship tends to make an already bad situation decidedly worse, and that we believe that the number of such schools should be drastically reduced.

6. Finally, realizing that the library profession faces in this connection a crisis of great seriousness, the Association of American Library Schools pledges its whole-hearted cooperation with the Board of Education for Librarianship in carrying out the recommendation made in this report.

The Association of American Library Schools transmits this report to the Board of Education for Librarianship, and wishes to go on record that in its opinion the Board, in carrying out the recommendations embodied in the report with other actions of similar intent, will render the greatest possible service to the library profession.

In reply to these recommendations, James I. Wyer read the following letter addressed to Miss Isabella K. Rhodes, secretary of the Association of American Library Schools:

"At its meeting on April 26, 1932, the Board of Education for Librarians gave careful consideration to the report of the Association of American Library Schools Committee on Supply and Demand which was adopted by your association on April 27 and transmitted to the board by Mr. C. B. Joeckel, Chairman of the Committee.

"I am directed by the board to send you the present assurances and comments.

"The Board of Education for Librarianship has available through the information collected by the Personnel Division of the American Library Association a considerable body of data touching recent and present conditions of supply and demand among professionally trained librarians to which some publicity has been given. It will continue to collect such facts with more system and zeal than in the past and hopes to be able, even with its limited staff, to keep this information complete and to give it suitable publicity in library periodicals, to officers and committees of the Association of American Library Schools and in the correspondence and reports of this Board.

"The Board reaffirms its former utterances on the existing need of reducing enrollment in library training agencies of all kinds, and of discouraging the establishment of new agencies, particularly summer courses, as set forth in the last Annual Report of the Board.

"As a partial solution of the problem of oversupply of trained librarians, the Board suggests the desirability of differentiation in the purpose of library courses offered in those institutions that are designed to train teachers; in particular, that such institutions as serve a specific region, e.g. an individual state, agree by mutual consent on the centralization of professional training for school librarians in one or at most two institutions and that the other

institutions retain in the curriculum only such courses as meet the needs of teachers as well as prospective librarians in their common purpose of promoting children's reading and the proper use of books and libraries, and not for the purpose of preparing for school librarianship.

"Such an arrangement, it is believed, will (1) eliminate unnecessary competition in providing training for school librarianship and (2) extend the appreciation of the place and use of books in the modern educational program on the part of school administrators, teachers, and of those who may subsequently elect to train for school librarianship."

A resolution from the District of Columbia Library Association protesting against Federal cuts in library salaries was read, in the absence of Miss Elizabeth Cullen, by H. H. B. Meyer. The resolution was not passed.

Work With Children and Adolescents

The special committee appointed by the Executive Board to make recommendations regarding the set-up of a department at A.L.A. headquarters which will deal with work with children and adolescents, both in and out of school, presented the following report, which was passed by the Council:

The chief reasons for handling jointly the two phases of library work with children and adolescents are: both serve readers of the same age groups: problems of book selection are closely related; to avoid the cost of financing two separate departments. The committee has tried to analyze the function of such a department at headquarters, its possibilities for usefulness in work with children and adolescents and the need for active cooperation with the School Libraries Section and the Section on Library Work with Children, of the A.L.A. and with such other committees and groups as are concerned with these problems.

With the above considerations in view this committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That a Board on Library Service to Children and Adolescents in public libraries and schools, of six members, be appointed by the Executive Board.
2. That this Board represent the various groups in the field actively concerned with library work with children and youth in public libraries and school libraries.

   (It is desirable that various points of view and types of experience be represented to insure a progressive program. Representatives of younger members of the profession might well be included.)
3. That the first board of six members be composed of:

   Two librarians in active work with children and adolescents in public libraries.

   Two librarians engaged in school work, one of whom has had experience in secondary schools.

   One library administrator recognized for his or her progressive work with children or adolescents.

   One recognized leader in the educational field who has shown marked interest in the study of reading problems.

   It is desirable that one member of this board represent the library needs of boys and girls in rural areas.
4. That members serve for three years, two members to change each year.
5. That this Board be authorized to propose to the Executive Board a name or names of members of the A.L.A. whose experience qualifies them for the position at A.L.A. headquarters, of Executive Secretary in the field of library work with children and adolescents, both in and out of school.
6. That the function of the Board be to recommend policies, to decide what fields should be entered and how they might be developed. It should have the power to call in for consultation, specialists in these and in related fields who may not be members of the A.L.A.

Consolidation of Counties

The following resolutions on the Consolidation of Counties and Principles for School and Public Library Development, referred back to the Committee on Monday, were again presented by Harold F. Brigham and accepted:

Whereas, it has been the experience of county governmental educational and social agencies that their work is often retarded by such conditions as: restricted area, sparse population, topographical features and inadequate financial resources, and

Whereas, to further the success of agencies so handicapped there is needed a political unit large enough to provide adequate tax support at a smaller per capita cost, and

Whereas, the library profession in its effort to extend free library service to rural communities on the basis of the county as a unit has been similarly handicapped and retarded and,

Whereas, it is the consensus of this conference that in general a larger political unit will make possible a more economical and more

effective rural library service, therefore,

Be it RESOLVED, 1, That this conference go on record as endorsing the principle of consolidation of counties where these conditions exist.

2. That it recommend to library agencies the collection and dissemination of available literature on this subject for the purpose of informing governmental officials and the public.

3. That this group recommend to the Council of the American Library Association that it subscribe to the principle of consolidation of counties where conditions warrant and that the Association cooperate with other interested agencies to the furthering of this purpose.

School and Public Library Development

1. An adequate library program includes both free public and school library service for all the people.

2. This program, to be adequate, must recognize and ultimately attain accepted standards of service in each of the above fields.

3. Administrative centralization is desirable whether it be for public library service only, for school library service only, or for a combination of both.

4. In instances of combined school and public library administration, the cost of maintaining centralized service should be provided from school and public library funds in proportion to the service given in each field.

5. It has been demonstrated that adequate library service to both communities and schools in rural areas can be given economically and effectively by means of a centralized administration from a county or larger regional library when properly financed and adequately administered by a trained personnel. This demonstrated success points toward the more general adoption of the plan.

Sydney B. Mitchell, as chairman of the Preliminary Committee on Research, Studies, Surveys, and Special Projects, presented the recommendation, which was passed, that the Council authorize the creation of an Advisory Board for the Study of Special Projects, whose duties shall be (1) To make recommendations to the Executive Board on proposals for research, studies, surveys, and special projects: (2) To consider with other organizations proposals for research, studies, surveys and special projects of mutual interest and to foster such joint undertakings. That the Board shall consist of five members appointed for five years, one to retire each year.

The final business was a letter from H. C. Wellman to the Bookbuying Committee regarding Library Importation, read by Thomas P. Ayer. The Council endorsed Mr. Wellman's resolution and referred it to the Executive Board for framing the wording.

Officers Elected

PRESIDENT: Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director, New York Public Library; First Vice-President: Julia Ideson, Librarian, Houston, Texas Public Library; Second Vice-President: Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland; Treasurer: Matthew S. Dudgeon, Librarian, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Public Library; Trustees of Endowment Funds: John W. O'Leary, Vice Chairman, Central Republic Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois, and Eugene M. Stevens, Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Executive Board: Lillian H. Smith, Head, Boys and Girls Division, Toronto, Canada, Public Library and Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian, Denver, Colorado, Public Library.

The following members were elected to the Council: Harold F. Brigham, Librarian, Nashville, Tennessee, Public Library; Herbert S. Hirshberg, Dean, School of Library Science and Director of Libraries, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Harriet E. Howe, Director, School of Librarianship and Professor of Librarianship, University of Denver, Colorado; Carleton B. Joeckel, Professor of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Mary U. Rothrock, Librarian, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Resolutions Passed

THE AMERICAN Library Association at the close of its fifty-fourth annual conference presented the following resolutions:

That this conference express its warmest thanks and appreciation of the welcome extended to it by the State Superintendent of Education, and by the Mayor's representative.

That special thanks are due to the local committee who have made such generous provisions for the comfort and enjoyment of the conference. Their effective organization has afforded us the opportunity of seeing the sights and enjoying the hospitality of social gatherings which have made this conference outstanding and have emphasized the charm of this Southern city. Particularly is the Association indebted to the Executive Committee, to the Chairman, Mr. Robert James

Usher, Librarian of Howard Memorial Library and his staff, to the Librarian of Tulane University, Mr. Helmer L. Webb, and his staff and to Mrs. Usher and Mrs. Webb whose untiring activity, although unofficial, has been appreciated none the less.

That special appreciation be extended also to the Board of Trustees and Librarian of the New Orleans Public Library and to the Department of Middle American Research of Tulane University.

That this conference record its sincere appreciation of the publicity generously extended to it in advance by THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Wilson Bulletin* of New York and that extended during its session by the Associated Press, the International News Service and the United Press, by the *New Orleans Daily States*, the *Item*, the *Times Picayune* and the *Tribune*, and by the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *New York Times*.

That we pay our tribute of respect to the distinguished visitors who have honored us with their presence and made valuable contributions to our program.

That this conference express its gratitude to the management of the Headquarters Hotel and other hotels which have had a part in making this convention outstanding.

That we express appreciation to the exhibitors who have contributed much to our information and instruction.

That we express appreciation of the enthusiasm and efficient services rendered here and throughout the year to our members, to our organization and the library cause, by the office staff at the A. L. A. Headquarters.

That we record our deep regret at the passing of John Ashhurst, Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:
Clara E. Howard, *Chairman*
Jesse Cunningham
Helen V. Stelle

Early United States Library Statistics

NOT LONG AGO while engaged in a research project we ran across some library statistics which are probably of some value for comparative study. If not preserved in the files of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, they are apt to be lost sight of. The first reference gives the earliest statements concerning American Libraries we have found:

"The number of volumes in the College libraries of the Country is not far from 300,000; in student libraries, there are about 120,000; in the libraries of our theological seminaries eighty; in all other public collections about 300,000 more. The total number, therefore, is about 800,000, while in Europe there are single libraries containing 400,000 embracing thousands of books never seen in this country."—*The Ladies Repository*, Cincinnati, Vol. 7, 1847. The second reference states that:

"Professor Jewett of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington gives the following table of the public libraries in the United States: thirty-nine State libraries 288,937 vols.; 126 College libraries 611,334 vols.; 142 student's libraries 254,639 vols.; 227 Seminary and professional libraries 320,909 vols.; thirty-four Scientific and historical libraries 138,901 vols."—*The National Magazine*, N. Y., Vol. 6, 1855, p. 479. The last reference follows:

"Of public libraries in the U. S. there were more than 1,200 containing 1,446,015 vols. There were 213 College libraries containing 942,321 vols. If we add those of the Common Schools, of the Sunday Schools, and of the Churches, the whole number of volumes could not have been less than four millions and a half. Several of the Public Libraries are large and well selected. That of Harvard College, has more than 85,000 vols.; the Astor Library at New York, has nearly if not quite as many; the Philadelphia Library has more than 60,000. The Library of Congress has at least as many."—*The Ladies Repository*, Cincinnati, Vol. 16, 1856, p. 247. What a tremendous advance we have made since those days!

SAMUEL GARDINER AYRES,
Keeseville, N. Y.

Memorial Section In Chatfield Library

IN 1929, Mrs. Medora Morrill, founder and director, conceived the idea of adding a Memorial Section to the Chatfield, Minnesota, Public Library. Her plan, which has worked out so well, is that a relative gives a book to the Library in memorial to a deceased member of his family who has at some time lived in Chatfield. A biography of that person is printed on the fly leaf of the book given and a duplicate is filed in the Library in case the book is lost. In two years 125 memorial books have been secured and many more are promised. On September 29, 1930 a memorial gift of $1,000 was also received.

Current Library Literature

BOOK-BUYING

Caskey, J. H. What shall we recommend to the librarian? 5750 Ellis ave., Chicago. *English Journal* (College Edition). 21:312-316. 1932.

CANADIAN LIBRARIES. *See* TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

CERVANTES LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

Lara, J. M. de. A visit to the 'Cervantes' library in Mexico. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:616-617; 628. 1932.

"Public libraries in Mexico are more exactly school and children's libraries."

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Lehman, H. C., and P. A. Witty. Who visits the reserve desk at the library? *Education.* 51:496-503. 1931.

GENNADIUS LIBRARY, ATHENS, GREECE

Lowe, C. G. An American library in Greece. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57:266-269. 1932.

Almost without exception the books have to do, directly or indirectly, with the Greeks. The sections on Byzantine and modern Greek literature are unusually complete.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Cole, R. D. High school libraries in North Dakota. 3129 Wenonah ave., Berwyn, Ill. *Bulletin of the Dept. of Secondary-School Principals.* 35:200-214. 1931.

See also JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

Special Libraries Association. Insurance Group. Committee on Insurance Library Manual. *The Creation and Development of an Insurance Library.* 345 Hudson st., New York: Special Libraries Assn., 1932. pap. 36p. $1.

Text written by Daniel N. Handy. "To those who are considering the formation of an insurance library, suggestions are offered as to its organization, physical layout, personnel, classification, and sources of information; together with lists of books recommended for immediate purchase, covering all classes of insurance." Foreword.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

Boyer, K. J. Interlibrary loans in college and university libraries. *Lib. Quar.* 2:113-134. 1932.

Findings of a questionnaire answered by 203 colleges and universities of more than 500 students. 68.4 per cent will lend books and periodicals to libraries at a great distance from their own. In general policies of lending are still very liberal.

ITALIAN LITERATURE

Sweet, M. M. *Italian Books for American Libraries.* A supplement to *The Italian Immigrant and His Reading.* Chicago: American Lib. Assn., 1932. pap. 35p. 65c.

An annotated list covering fiction, non-fiction and children's books. Most of them have been published within the last half dozen years.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Wheeler, Ann. Choosing books for the junior high library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 23:29-33. 1932.

A well-rounded collection must provide reference books for necessary information, supply supplementary reading and offer books for leisure-time reading.

KANSAS. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

LEEDS (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. HUNSLET BRANCH.

Hunslet Branch Library, Leeds, England. LIB. JOUR. 57:270-272. 1932.

Reprinted from *Architect and Building News,* Oct. 16, 1931, pp. 66-68. The branch is equipped for open access and uses all available space.

LIBRARIANS

American Woman's Association. General Service Committee. *The Trained Woman and the Economic Crisis.* 353 West 57th st., New York: The Association, 1932. pap. 102p. $1.

Librarians and social workers reported median earnings of $2320, with more than 25 per cent getting below $1895 and $1805, respectively. While the lowest-paid social workers make less than the lowest-paid librarians, 25 per cent reach a salary above $3125 as compared with $2695 for librarians. The survey also gives percentages of earnings reductions and changes of position reported.

LIBRARIANSHIP

Sheely, V. H. The first year. *Wilson Bull.* 6:547-549. 1932.

"Its intention [is] to provide the beginning librarian with some friendly advice on the human and social problems of 'the first year.' Technical discussion and idealistic exhortation [are] excluded." 6:638.

LIBRARIES

SOUTH AFRICA

Freer, Percy. Closer co-operation between the libraries of South Africa. *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd ser. 2:105-111. 1932.

Suggests the State Library at Pretoria as the headquarters of a National Central Library, and offers plans for quickly assembling a union catalog of books in the Union.

UNITED STATES

Borden, A. K. Seventeenth-century American libraries. *Lib. Quar.* 2:138-147. 1932.

The college and private libraries of New England and Virginia showed a wide intellectual range.

LIBRARY EQUIPMENT

Trask, L. M. D. The equipment problem. *Special Libs.* 23:161-163. 1932.

Specific suggestions for selecting stacks, steel bins for periodicals, inlaid cork floor covering; catalog drawers removable at back as well as front, etc.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Kansas Library Bulletin. Topeka: Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission. Vol. 1, no. 1, March 1932. Quarterly.

Edited by Ida M. Day. No more issues of *Kansas Libraries* will be issued this year at least, because of lack of funds.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Reece, E. J. What library schools are not. *Lib. Quar.* 2:106-112. 1932.

The first and last duty of a school is to instruct, not necessarily to recruit and select students, give judgments on the capacities of graduates, and provide practical work for learning routine library practice during the school year.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Gardner, F. M. Twopence coloured. *Lib. World.* 34:219-220, 222, 224. 1932.

"The bulk of our readers read for pleasure, and always will read for pleasure. If we stop giving them the books they want we simply lose them as borrowers. Our aims are still cultural, but we must serve them by indirect means." The writer suggests an annual fee of a shilling or even sixpence.

PERIODICALS

Brown, C. H. A hazard to research. LIB. JOUR. 57:261-265. 1932.

Reasons for and possible serious consequences of the almost prohibitive prices of individual numbers of German scientific magazines.

Rackstraw, Elsie. Periodicals: their collection, care and use in the special library. *Special Libs.* 23:157-161. 1932.

Order routine; circulation; indexing; binding; clipping; discards; filing.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Library Association of Great Britain and Ireland and Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees. *Small*

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy,* to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

Municipal Libraries; a Manual of Modern Method. 20 Bedford sq., London: The Association, 1931. 120p. tables. plans. $1.

RADIO AND LIBRARIES

Keith, Alice. Education by radio and library co-operation. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:550-552. 1932.

By the broadcasting director, American School of the Air, New York City, which will send to any librarian a copy of its *School Teachers' Manual and Classroom Guide.*

RURAL LIBRARIES

Peck, F. W. Opportunities to be developed for the use of libraries by rural people. *Minn. Lib. Notes and News.* 10:91-93. 1932.

Discusses the educational needs of rural people and essential factors in providing county libraries.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

Currin, Althea. Co-operation between school and public libraries. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 23:34-36. 1932.

As the school librarian can buy only a little recreational reading, she will appreciate help from the public librarian in selecting the best. In return she can contribute her knowledge of those books which meet school needs both in content and method of presentation.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Ward, K. M. The librarian in a progressive school. *Progressive Education.* 8:126-130. 1931.

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

Feagley, E. M. Student service groups. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:567-572. 1932.

Work of student groups at the Cheltenham High School, Elkins Park, Philadelphia, in relieving the school librarian of routine duties and learning to use the library. (Page 572, belonging to another article, will be replaced by the correct page on request to the publishers).

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Pettee, Julia. Subject headings: an introductory paper. *Special Libs.* 23:151-156. 1932.

"Analyze the subject material, search out the established forms of name or phrase by which each topic is known, then check with the Library of Congress or other recognized subject lists. Note my order. Do your own thinking first. Then you are ready to check an authoritative list."

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

The mountain to Mahomet; Canada's traveling libraries. *Ln. and Book World.* 21:198-199. 1932.

Forty of the fifty books sent out are fiction. No box is ever sent twice to the same district. Boxes may be kept six months.

Northeastern Library Conference

FOLLOWING the New Orleans precedent the theme of the meeting at Bethlehem, Pa., June 27-July 2, will be "Libraries in a Changing World." General sessions in the morning and evening and round tables on special subects in the afternoon with leisure to enjoy the White Mountain scenery will be the rule. Post-conference trips to Randolph and Jackson are being arranged by Frederick W. Faxon. Hotel rates at the Maplewood Club are from $5 to $7 a day and reservations should be made with the manager, Howard V. Dalton, Bethlehem. Librarians from states not officially participating in the conference are invited. The speakers include: Mary L. Sutliff, Columbia School of Library Service, on personal recollections of some library pioneers; Milton E. Lord, director, Boston Public Library; Sarah B. Askew, Zaidee Brown, Katharine Wead, Regional Field Worker, Vermont; Clarence Sherman, librarian, and Bess McCrea, director of the Training Class, Providence Public Library.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

No convention reduced-fare ticket will be available, but a summer tourist rate will be in force from all points in New England and from New Jersey, at approximately 10 per cent less than the sum of the one-way rates. Service for New Jersey delegates via New York City is available by train from Grand Central Terminal, leaving Monday, June 27, 7:30 A.M. standard time (summer tourist fare from New York $22.32 round trip). This train has parlor cars, due in Bethlehem at 5:27 P.M. Service by sleeper (lower berth $3.75) is available Monday at 9 P.M., due at Bethlehem 7:02 A.M. Tuesday. This connection will make delegates late for the opening evening session Monday, but there is no through sleeper available either Saturday or Sunday.

From Boston train leaves 8:00 A.M. standard time, due at Bethlehem 2:13 P.M., by way of Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, Concord. Round-trip fare from Boston $12.85.

POST-CONVENTION VACATION WEEK

For lovers of the White Mountains, or those making their first visit, it is hoped that many will plan to spend the week following the conference in the region. Specially favorable rates have been granted, as follows. Register for these two trips with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., before June 25.

Vacation A: Mount Crescent House, Randolph Hill, N. H., 1800 feet above sea level, an unpretentious hotel, with opportunity for tramping and tennis, this for those desiring the more rugged northern slope of the Presidential Range. $21.00 each for a week, two in a room with running water. $24.50 each with private bath.

Vacation B: Eagle Mountain House, Jackson, N. H., in a beautiful valley south of the high peaks, a first-class summer hotel in every respect, with tennis, golf, dancing, beautiful wood and road walks, and easy climbs. $28.00 each, room with running water, for one or two in a room; $7.00 each extra if private bath is desired, whether for one or for four people occupying two connecting rooms with bath between.

Automobiles will be sent to the Maplewood Club by each of the above hotels, at a reasonable price per seat, on Saturday, July 2.

EXTRA COPIES of the Dewey Supplement to the February 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL are available at the offices of THE JOURNAL, 62 W. 45th Street, New York City, at a cost of 25c. each. Supply limited.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

MOUNTAIN GIRL. By Genevieve Fox. *Little.* $2.

A story of Kentucky, the mountains and the mountaineers, particularly of the educational advantages or the lack of them, is told by Genevieve Fox in *The Mountain Girl.* The author taught school in the Kentucky mountains, and she knows the people and the conditions. The story is as simply told as *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,* by John Fox, Jr., and it will appeal to the same class and age of readers, for the mountain school and the "larnin'" that prompted a *Mountain Girl* to study nursing so she could render a health service to the mountain people, under the inspiration of a doctor who was once her teacher, have a universal appeal, and will answer particularly a county need. —N. R. C.

ANIMALS OF A SAGEBRUSH RANCH. By A. D. Pratt. *Rand, McNally.* $2.50.

A foreword by Ernest Thompson Seton gives this little book a "send-off" which cannot be overlooked. However, although the book does, as Mr. Seton says, present "the animals of our own country, living their lives as they really do," and although it does fill the long-felt want of realistic animal stories for younger children, the fact remains that it falls far below Mr. Seton's own works in literary style and atmosphere. The material and setting are all there, the story is wholesome, the individual incidents well selected, but the manner of telling mars an otherwise splendid accomplishment. It is to be hoped that the author will give the boys and girls more stories of Western ranch life but with a true literary flavor in the future.—C. N.

DOUGLAS OF PORCUPINE. By L. A. Kent. *Houghton.* $2.

While Commander Douglas is ice-bound in Hudson Bay, his family spend an eventful and economical winter at the summer house on Porcupine Island off the Maine coast. A pirate's map leading to the search for treasure is introduced into the normal, happy life of a group of wide-awake, jolly brothers and sisters, thus adding adventure and excitement into the simple, every-day life of the group. The characters are well drawn, the events plausible and carefully worked out. While the book is not at all outstanding, it is a very creditable one and one which contains enough action to interest even the young movie enthusiast not content with a slow moving tale.

—C. N.

IVAN THE FOOL AND OTHER TALES. By Leo Tolstoy. *Oxford.* $2.50.

Six of Tolstoy's best-liked stories for older boys and girls translated by Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer Maude and illustrated by Norman Tealby. Tolstoy drew the material for his stories from the folklore and the everyday life of his country. Always he was a keen observer and deeply interested in all about him. The stories included in this collection are: Ivan the Fool; God Sees the Truth, But Waits; A Prisoner in the Caucasus; What Men Live By; Two Old Men; and Where Love is God is.—M. W.

A BOY WITH EDISON. By William A. Simonds. *Doubleday.* $2.

As a young boy, Francis Jehl went to work with Edison in his Menlo Park laboratory. Here he watched interesting experiments being performed and during this time saw the first successful electric light. Then he was sent to Europe as representative of the Edison Electric Light Company. On his return, forty years later, he discussed with Edison his adventures told in the book. It is a connected story—most interesting reading—and the illustrations from Mr. Jehl's own collection of photographs are of particular value.

—A. M. W.

DIGGERS AND BUILDERS. By Henry B. Lent. *Macmillan.* $2.

For all the little boys who want to know the "whys" of the steam shovel man, the cement mixer, the derrick man, the steel worker, the road builder, and the truck driver, here are the answers. These are the heroes of any six year old lad. Drawings in black and white by the author greatly add to the make-up of the book.—A. M. W.

LITTLE PEAR. By Eleanor F. Lattimore. *Harcourt.* $2.

Little Pear is a merry and mischievous Chinese boy who, through this record of his many misadventures, will give American children pictures of Chinese life and customs. He enjoys a New Year's day celebration, visits a fair, flies a kite, and falls into the river while looking at a house boat. The simplicity and naturalness of the story will delight younger children and they will love Little Pear because he is so much like little boys and girls everywhere. Charmingly illustrated by the author.—L. H.

Books of Interest To Business Men

(Concluded from page 408)

Human Engineering

The Business Man and His Health. J. F. Williams. 1932

A helpful book for all people who work indoors.

Discovering the Genius Within You. Stanwood Cobb. 1932

Aims to reveal to the reader the richness and versatility of the Self within him and its limitless possibilities of creative expression. A sensible and helpful book by an experienced educator.

Human Engineering. Harry Myers. 1932

Each man is an individual power plant, designed to generate, transmit and apply power to the job to be done. This book discusses the principles of human engineering and management which are necessary to the efficient running of these plants.

Keeping Mentally Alive. Ethel Cotton. 1931

How to gain permanent satisfaction in life by varying your interests and sharing them with others.

Making the Most of Your Life. J. J. B. Morgan & E. T. Webb. 1932

As in their previous book, "Strategy in handling people," the authors give incidents from the lives of successful men showing how they made life a thrilling game.

Why We Don't Like People. D. A. Laird. 1931

May also be used to answer the question "why people don't like us."

Business Engineers

Bet-a-million Gates. R. I. Warshow. 1932

Filled with financial episodes of the nineties.

George Eastman. Carl Ackerman. 1930

A readable "epic" of success.

John Jacob Astor, Business Man. K. W. Porter. 1931 2 volumes.

A biography of the first business man in America to attain colossal wealth. A detailed story of the policies and management of his many enterprises based on actual business records—letters, accounts, advertisements, deeds, and the like.

Lusty Scripps. Gilson Gardner. 1932

The life of E. W. Scripps, who founded and developed one of the greatest and most lucrative chains of newspapers in the world.

The Tragedy of Henry Ford. J. N. Leonard. 1932

"Here is the great industrialist in a new light: a man who has failed signally in everything he has attempted—save mass production."

Cost of Government

Cost of Government in the United States, 1928-1929. National Industrial Conference Board. 1931

The public concern over the rising cost of government gives significance to this authoritative survey.

Office Aids

Accountants' Handbook. W. A. Paton. 2nd edition. 1932

Presents in compact form the essential principles and accepted procedures involved in the entire field of accounting. A reference work, not only for accountants, but for business executives, engineers, attorneys, bankers and investors.

Business Machines. Perley Morse. 1932

All about labor-saving devices for offices—their history, applications, educational aspects, and services to business in general.

Business Statistics. J. R. Riggleman & I. N. Frisbee. 1932

Malcolm C. Rorty calls this "a systematic, up-to-date, and workmanlike job," combining sound theory with plenty of practical business applications.

Modern Business Letters for Busy People. Cay Vernon. 1932

An excellent collection of model letters.

A Textbook of Office Management. W. H. Leffingwell. 1932

This book, by the President of the National Office Management Association, raises the office manager to the same plane of importance as the production or sales manager.

Words Confused and Misused. M. H. Weseen. 1932

The same convenient alphabetical arrangement as in his very usable deskbook, *Crowell's Dictionary of English Grammar and Handbook of American Usage.*

Strictly Business

The Chain Store—Boon or Bane? G. M. Lebhar. 1932

The editor of *Chain Store Age* presents all the current indictments against the chain store and reaches the verdict "not guilty" on each and every count. He believes the economic advantages of the chains provide their social justification.

Consumer Engineering. Roy Sheldon & E. H. Arens. 1932

How to shape a product to fit consumers' needs and tastes more exactly. Valuable ideas for advertising agencies, sales managers, stylists, copy-writers, research directors, merchants and manufacturers.

The Fair Rate of Return in Public Utility Regulation. N. L. Smith. 1932

A Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essay on a timely subject.

Fifty Interviews—Fifty Sales. Compiled by K. H. Mathus. 1931

Tried and tested life insurance sales presentations in dialogue, with quiz and answers dealing with each.

High and Low Financiers. Watson Washburn & E. S. De Long. 1932

Some notorious swindlers and their abuses of our stock selling system.

The Holding Company. J. C. Bonbright & G. C. Means. 1932

Its history, public significance and regulation.

New Psychology of Selling and Advertising. H. C. Link. 1932

How to avoid sales resistance instead of how to overcome it is the aim of the salesman today. This book tells him how to find out what the consumer really wants to buy.

Public Library Statistics in Cities Over 200,000

1930—1930-31

Compiled by A. L. A. Headquarters

LIBRARIES	Year Ending	Population (1930 Census)	Expenditures Ordinary	Expenditures per Capita	Book Stock at end of Fiscal Year	Circulation	Circulation per Capita	Branches	Branches in Separate Buildings	Registered Borrowers	Registration Period
New York City		(6,930,446)	($3,683,431.56)	($0.57)	(2,772,490)	(21,740,463)	(2.96)	(101)	(74)	(1,129,739)	
N. Y. Circ. Dept.[1]	Dec. 31, 1930	3,290,916	1,810,254.08	.55	1,276,869	11,684,160	3.55	48	44	519,204	3
Brooklyn	Dec. 31, 1930	2,560,401	1,080,623.63	.42	1,035,142	7,438,364	2.90	35	23	491,381	3
Queens	Dec. 31, 1930	1,079,129	792,553.85	.73	460,479	2,617,939	2.43	18	7	119,154	3
Chicago	Dec. 31, 1930	3,375,235	1,770,752.48	.52	1,732,950	13,915,333	4.12	44	10	689,739	3
Philadelphia	Dec. 31, 1930	1,950,961	933,368.89	.48	813,848	5,208,462	2.67	32	32	271,273	3
Detroit	June 30, 1931	1,568,662	1,341,485.75	.85	889,476	7,002,542	4.46	23	18	333,145	3
Los Angeles (City)	June 30, 1931	1,236,217	1,396,666.60	1.13	1,224,557	11,066,652	8.95	49	40	347,129	3
Cleveland	Dec. 31, 1930	900,429	1,979,211.20	2.20	1,605,925	9,490,688	10.54	30	24	305,190	3
St. Louis	Apr. 30, 1931	821,960	578,030.16	.70	794,540	3,584,506	4.36	14	7	170,125	3
Baltimore	Dec. 31, 1930	804,874	431,502.21	.54	641,588	2,509,566	3.11	27	26	124,724	3
Boston	Dec. 31, 1930	781,188	1,150,855.00	1.47	1,526,951	4,133,459	5.29	34	13	160,201	2
Milwaukee	Dec. 31, 1930	725,263[2]	486,898.44	.67	888,359	5,674,978	7.82	18	3	160,695	3
Pittsburgh	Dec. 31, 1930	(672,782)	(739,448.06)	(1.00)	(975,807)	(3,813,732)	(4.84)	(14)	(10)	(246,689)	
Allegheny	Dec. 31, 1930	142,322	121,789.74	.85	202,762	487,713	3.41	1	1	40,000	3
Old City	Dec. 31, 1930	530,460	617,658.32	1.16	773,045	3,326,019	6.27	13	9	206,689	3
San Francisco	June 30, 1931	634,394	368,544.72	.58	442,646	3,256,465	5.13	16	9	127,924	3
Cincinnati	Dec. 31, 1930	589,356[2]	584,446.75	.99	913,439	3,355,948	5.69	33	28	146,332	3
Buffalo	Dec. 31, 1930	573,070	457,424.90	.79	589,345	3,546,082	6.12	14	9	211,989	3
Los Angeles (County)	June 30, 1931	546,519[3]	373,681.91	.68	380,592	2,973,709	5.44	154	38	130,590	3
Washington, D. C.	July 30, 1931	488,000	391,109.89	.80	371,880	1,957,697	4.01	3	3	77,404	3
Minneapolis	Dec. 31, 1930	464,356	507,000.00	1.09	554,359	3,363,379	7.24	22	10	172,840	5
New Orleans	Dec. 31, 1930	458,762	91,726.34	.19	254,675	861,559	1.87	6	6	56,529	5
Newark	Dec. 31, 1930	442,337	566,491.03	1.28	473,103	2,201,687	4.98	10	8	100,891	3
Kansas City	June 30, 1931	399,746	312,521.04	.78	518,330	2,060,867	5.15	15	2	144,176	4
Birmingham	Aug. 31, 1931	399,713[2]	155,443.74	.39	185,035	1,553,688	3.89	10	5	94,548	5
Seattle	Dec. 31, 1930	365,583	380,333.54	1.04	476,327	3,303,876	9.03	10	8	132,577	3
Indianapolis	Dec. 31, 1930	364,161	374,435.03	1.03	563,880	2,665,096	7.31	20	12	126,334	4
Louisville	Aug. 31, 1931	355,440[2]	182,303.03	.51	306,804	1,973,019	5.55	22	9[4]	70,617	5
Portland	Oct. 31, 1931	338,241[2]	333,552.86	.98	539,279	3,167,360	9.36	17	15	148,409	5
Rochester	Dec. 31, 1930	328,132	336,885.06	1.02	312,782	2,574,832	7.84	12	8	89,705	3
Jersey City	Dec. 31, 1930	316,715	279,741.57	.88	311,199	1,702,853	5.37	11	7	135,645	
Houston	Dec. 31, 1930	290,352	88,452.65	.29	131,303	686,058	2.34	3	3	57,783	5
Toledo	Dec. 31, 1930	290,787	306,013.60	1.05	298,209	2,059,341	7.08	13	8	95,817	4
Denver	Dec. 31, 1930	287,861	271,480.31	.94	341,815	2,121,676	7.37	14	9	85,650	3
Oakland	June 30, 1931	284,213	242,734.31	.85	188,888	1,697,079	5.90	18	11	71,739	3
St. Paul	Dec. 31, 1930	271,606	225,098.00	.82	355,283	1,548,931	5.70	4	4	73,070	5
Atlanta	Dec. 31, 1930	270,366	121,189.50	.44	162,740	988,827	3.65	9	4	64,605	5
Dallas	Apr. 30, 1931	260,475	69,840.00	.26	92,899	636,449	2.44	2	2	100,747	5
Akron	Dec. 31, 1930	255,040	144,129.24	.56	115,983	857,790	3.36	7	7	56,208	3
Memphis	Dec. 31, 1930	253,143	103,546.22	.41	190,780	1,114,216	4.40	15	5	44,257	3
Providence	Dec. 31, 1930	252,981	292,153.04	1.15	404,226	1,425,938	5.63	12	5	93,248	3
San Antonio	May 31, 1931	231,542	114,389.58	.49	106,417	497,542	2.14	5	4	39,704	3
Omaha	Dec. 31, 1930	214,006	103,646.35	.48	193,273	818,275	3.84	4	2	47,953	3
Syracuse	Dec. 31, 1930	209,326	185,419.04	.88	170,198	1,192,765	5.69	8	8	67,327	3
Dayton	Dec. 31, 1930	200,982	255,679.39	1.27	277,044	1,407,523	7.00	13	4	58,150	3
TOTALS		30,407,222	22,711,062.99		24,089,224	145,710,908		888	510	6,861,417	
AVERAGES		691,073	516,160.52	.80	547,482	3,311,611	5.23	20	12	155,941	

[1] Includes Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond Boroughs.
[2] Includes city and county figures.
[3] Serves unincorporated county territory and 26 incorporated cities and towns.
[4] One temporary.

Small Libraries

A Small Library In Colorado

Imagine a little gray stone building, perched on the rocks, seventy-two hundred feet in the air, with wooded mountains on all sides, a rollicking mountain stream in the foreground. Almost within sight, deer come to feed, and

A Small Part of the Children's Corner

on cold, dark nights coyotes and mountain lions sometimes send greetings. Inside it is gay with ferns and flowering plants; a small aquarium adds life to the scene as one enters the door. This is the Public Library of Evergreen, Colorado.

Most of the children of Evergreen own but few books and these are often of inferior literary or informational value. The librarian has tried with the means at her command, especially during Book Week, to bring to the attention of the children and their parents, books of a better type and of more enduring interest. Since incomes here are usually small, in recommending the buying of books, emphasis has been placed on the inexpensive editions of the better sort.

Winter nights come early in these mountains, and many children live so far away that they cannot come to the library after school. For this reason most of the juvenile books are sent to the teachers and circulated from the class rooms.

Familiarity with the children's room of the Newark Museum, formerly located in the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., added to the fact that the fine museums in Denver had few visitors from Evergreen, led to the organizing of the little museum in this library, for the two-fold purpose of helping the school and showing the children that visits to museums may be looked upon as pleasure trips.

At first it consisted of a few articles in what was then our one-room school; charts, pictures, industrial exhibits and such material as could be found in the vicinity. The doll collection, now numbering one hundred thirty-one, was begun at this time with a group of three apple dolls dressed as Indians. These are rarely seen now. The children have been encouraged to take an active personal interest in the collections by bringing articles to add to them, either as gifts or loans.

Evergreen and the surrounding territory

The Catalog Case is at the Back of the Table and its Back, Covered with Cork, is a Bulletin Board

has a largely augmented population during the tourist season; people come from all parts of our own country and even from abroad. The use of the library by the summer residents has so increased as to add to the difficulties of book selection, so great a diversity of tastes must be met.

The library has entered upon its sixteenth year. Opening with fewer than six hundred books, the accession list now numbers more than eighty-four hundred.

Like our brethren of the road, it lives on "hand outs." It is neither endowed nor tax supported. Hope long deferred still lives that in the not too distant future something will be available from the School Board, especially as the library furnishes nearly all the supplementary and required reading for the different grades, as well as much reference materials, books, periodicals, clippings, pictures.

Julia B. Douglas, *Librarian.*

In The Library World

Library to Close For Five Weeks

AS PART of the plan of economizing, the Deborah Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I., will close for five weeks this summer beginning August 1. Half of the staff will take their vacations during the first two weeks in August and the other half will take the last two weeks. While one half is away, the other half will work at the library catching up on odd things which they have not had the time to do the past winter, make catalogs for the junior high schools, and finish the catalog for the new branch library.

New Library Dover, New Jersey

THE NEW $40,000 library building was opened to the Dover, N. J., public on February 29. The building is an attractive example of colonial architecture, with the main entrance on Clinton Street facing the Common. It has large windows on four sides with fire places at either end. On the first floor are the reading rooms, stacks, work-room and office of the librarian. The basement with an entrance on Essex Street has a periodical room, staff room and a general room which will be fully furnished as the need arises. This room is adapted for Story-Hours, Committee Meetings and other small gatherings. The basement is connected with the first floor by a lift in the work room as well as stairs. The regular library furniture is dark oak supplemented with easy chairs and settees. The walls and wood work are strictly colonial and lend an atmosphere of dignity and charm in keeping with the building. The citizens of Dover are justly proud of this attractive building erected entirely from municipal funds.

Library Trustee Obtains Increase

A STATEMENT made by John S. Heffelfinger, library trustee of the Newton, Kansas, Public Library, resulted in an increase for the Library. It was discussed generally in Newton that all levies should be reduced, that is the amount of money of expenditures both for city needs, school purposes, and library purposes. The finance committee, of which Mr. Heffelfinger is a member, after going over the matter, decided that Newton could not reduce its expenditures and give adequate library service and they asked for the same levy as last year, namely .55 of a mill. In making this recommendation to the City Commissioners the following things were said:

"1. With unemployment, and unemployment prospects, it is the duty of the community to furnish all possible desirable leisure activities. Rather than curtail library expenditure we ought to increase it, if such a thing is possible. Anticipate the needs of people who would use the library more; take more magazines; increase the number of book purchases and give notice to the newspapers that we are ready to give adequate service, naming all the facilities of the library.

"2. If this were done it would not be possible to reduce the library corps. It probably would mean more work for the librarians, and if this were the case we expected to keep the salaries the same."

"In stressing this recommendation (.55 of a mill) so we could give adequate service we thought" states Mr. Heffelfinger "that we had done our duty and had done all the law required. It was then up to the commission to incorporate our share of the whole levy in the total budget. However, during the summer, when the valuation came in it was found that the assessed valuation was smaller and the commission discovered that .55 of a mill would not give us what we wanted. So on their own initiative, in order to give us the budget we asked for, they themselves voluntarily increased our levy from .55 of a mill to .60 of a mill."

Library Kept Open By Subscriptions

THE SIMS LIBRARY of Waxahachie, Texas, an endowed library established in 1906, has recently faced closing but will be kept open in 1932 by subscriptions from the citizens collected in a campaign conducted by The American Legion, under the leadership of Commander Marlin M. Davis. The endowment fund, which was quite munificent in 1906, has not been sufficient to meet the expanding needs of the Library for several years and it is hoped that the city will include the library in its budget in the future. The librarian is Mrs. Jack R. Hood.

Binding Advertising In Periodicals

It Has Been said of Kipling that when presented with a magazine from which all the advertising had been removed, he reproved the friend for sending it to him in such a condition, saying he could write stories himself. It is not only for the people who like to read the advertisements first, because they think they are the best part of the magazines, but for such permanent value as historical, reference, and sample that we feel we would like to preserve all or even half of the advertising material in our periodicals; but this is almost an utter impossibility for a library of our size to do because of the combined cost of the periodical and binding, inadequate stack space, physical impossibility of handling the volumes and lack of sufficiently trained staff to judiciously discriminate on type of material to be discarded.

Our monthly magazine is a sort of modern amphitheater and serves as a perpetual stimulus to the intellectual activity of the nation. Just what part the advertising plays in the whole picture and scheme of things is difficult to say, but historically it does much to picture the customs and manners of a period. Economic history of an age may easily be traced through the ads. The rise and fall of financial conditions is influenced psychologically, no doubt, by advertising, and this is a most interesting point to trace; namely, the part advertising has played in boosting the American family into different standards of living and inflating the financial status of society,—prior to previous financial depressions.

Under the reference heading the ads are most valuable in tracing developments of scientific and engineering studies. Patents and their dates are easily secured through the ads. Current books and literature of all kinds appear in the advertisements; also name of publisher and period of issue can be found there very often when other sources fail.—This is a valuable aid to the busy librarian.

Students of journalism, advertising, art, and illustration are becoming yearly more dependent upon the advertising as a sample, or example, we might say, of work in the advertising field. It represents creative work of man, and is characteristic of brains and genius, all of which make it valuable as sample material.

For our own interest, we sent out questionnaires to about fifty libraries or more, which returned to us a great deal of helpful information, for which we are very much indebted to many of our co-workers. We found, in going over this information, that not more than one out of twenty of our neighbors bound any advertisements except when they were included in the pagination of the publication. Even the near-by special libraries—except the Engineering Societies Library and the Insurance Library of Boston—do not save ads; and the exceptions do not save all.

Mr. A. R. Kimball in an article in The Library Journal for 1903 and Mr. N. Perkins in a preceding article in the same journal for 1887 have given valuable suggestions on how the advertising may be treated but nothing in regard to a systematic or comprehensive treatment of the subject from the standpoint of cooperating the effort in any way.

For many years we as librarians have recognized the need of cooperation to prevent needless duplication of expensive books and the folly of competition in completing rare sets. Why not cooperate in this effort. The ever rising price of our old periodicals and the wealth of valuable new ones that we feel we must add to our files, combined with their additional binding cost, and the lack of stack space causes us to devise ways and means of securing the most necessary material without too seriously spoiling the magazine.

The following plans have been considered:

(1) Assigning different months to individual libraries. This is the scheme that has been tried here with a dozen or more New England libraries, but has not proved successful. The advertising material is changing monthly. Many industries have cut down their magazine advertising, advertising quarterly instead of monthly, or monthly instead of weekly, claiming that frequent trade shows and exhibits do more to bring them in direct contact with the customer than magazine advertising. If quantity is cut, the quality will doubtless be enhanced, and indefiniteness of appearance will cause us to question saving "everything." If for any reason the agreement is not lived up to by all, as has been the fault we have to find with it, some of the material is lost.

(2) Assigning by titles, each library to be assigned a block of ten or more according to alphabetical title; this would necessitate a great deal of changing and detail work, expense falling upon the institution which was not particularly interested in that type of publication.

(3) The building up of a strategically located deposit station similar to the plan the Northern Pacific College Library Association has worked out and has been using for several years, and which the Southern California

Paper presented before meeting of Eastern College Librarians on November 28, 1931.

Library Association is endeavoring to launch at present. This, however, has not had a fair trial to adopt for our use.

The plan we are most interested in seeing worked out is the assigning by subject, making a canvass of the libraries strategically located, particularly the special libraries, and entering into an agreement that will be carried out whereby we may all benefit; namely, law libraries bind all advertisements in law publications, likewise chemical and engineering libraries do the same, so that the different fields are covered.

I suggest the desirability of having the chairman appoint a committee to make the canvass and the problem to be referred to the American Library Association, with the suggestion that in the preparation of future editions of the *Union List of Serials* some thought be given to the use of a symbol indicating whether or not advertising is bound in, and if so how much.[1]

MARY A. MCILWAIN,
Serial Department,
Brown University Library

Brown Acquires Whitman Books

A FINE COLLECTION of Whitmaniana has recently been acquired by the John Hay Library in Brown University. In it one finds shelf upon shelf of books by and about Walt Whitman. With one exception, all of the Whitman first editions are included in this acquisition and, fortunately, this one omission is included among the choicer possessions of the Province Athenaeum. This unsurpassed collection gives further strength to the libraries of Brown University as a unique treasure house of Americana. The John Hay Library has been able to claim the outstanding collections in American poetry—the Harris Collection—and in Lincolniana. The purchase of the Whitman material, made possible by Col. Webster Knight, a trustee of the University and member of the library committee, insures the primacy of the Harris Collection in its field.

Oakland Branch Nearing Completion

A LEASE and contract have been signed whereby Mr. F. M. Greenwood will erect a most attractive library building on 41 Street, near Piedmont Avenue, which the Oakland, Calif., Free Public Library Board will utilize as a new Piedmont District branch. Mr. Warnecke, of Miller & Warnecke, is architect.

[1] Such a motion was carried by the group.

A Checklist Of Current Bibliography

LITERATURE

ANGLO-Hispanic bibliography. [List of Hispanic books published in Great Britain during 1930.] Comp. by. A.E.M. Leicester, Minerva Co., [1931]. 16 p. 6d.

ARENTS, Prosper. Flemish writers translated (1830—1931). Bibliographical Essay. Intro. by E. de Bom. The Hague, Nijhoff 1931. 191 p. f 4.—*[M-Z]

ARNOLD, R. F. Allgemeine bücherkunde zur neueren deutschen literaturgeschichte. Dritte, neu bearbeitete und stark vermehrte auflage. Berlin und Leipzig, de Gruyter, 1931. 362 p. *[LC]

COESTER, Alfred. A tentative bibliography of the belles-lettres of Uruguay. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Pr., 1931. 30 p. 75c. *[PW]

HANNA, P. T. Libros californianos; or, Five feet of California books. Los Angeles, J. Zeitlin, Primavera press, 1931. 74 p. pap., $1; bds., $1.50.

KLOSE, Olaf. Islandkatalog . . . Kiel, Universitätsbibliothek, 1931. 423 p. (Kataloge von der Universitätsbibliothek Kiel, heraus. von Christoph Weber, nr. 1.)

Holdings of the Universitätsbibliothek Kiel und the Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek Köln.

LYTE, H. O. Spanish literature and Spain in some of the leading German magazines of the second half of the eighteenth century. Madison, The University, 1932. 117 p. $1.50. (Univ. of Wis.-Studies in Lang. and Lit., no. 32).

REESINK, H. J. L'Angleterre et la littérature anglaise dans les trois plus anciens périodiques français de Hollande de 1684 à 1709. Paris, Champion, 1931. pap. 433 p. 90 fr. (Bibliothèque de la Revue de Littérature Comparée, no. 67.)

Contains separate analytical indexes to *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres* mars 1684-février 1687, p. 167-196; *Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique*, janvier 1686-decembre 1693, p. 197-288; *l'Histoire des Ouvrages des Savans*, septembre 1687-juin 1709, p. 289-397.

RIVERA, Guillermo. A tentative bibliography of the belles-lettres of Porto Rico. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Pr., 1931. 69 p. 75c. *[PW]

SHIELDS, Mrs. Nancy. Italian translations in America. N. Y., 1931. 410 p. (Institute of French Studies. Comparative Literature Series.)

SWEET, M. M. Italian books for American libraries . . . Chic., A.L.A., 1932. 35 p.

"A Supplement to The Italian Immigrant and His Reading."

WAXMAN, S. M. A bibliography of the belles-lettres of Santo Domingo. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Pr., 1931. 41 p. 75 c. *[PW]

WILLIAMS, R. C. Bibliography of the seventeenth-century novel in France. N. Y., Century, for the Modern Language Association of America, 1931. cl. 355 p. $3.50.

WILSON, R. R. What Lincoln read. Washington, D. C., National Capitol Pr., 1932. 95 p. *[LC]

NEGROES

Caliver, A., and others. *Bibliography on education of the Negro, comprising publications from January, 1928, to December, 1930.* Wash., D. C.: Supt. of Documents, 1931. pap. 34 p. 10 c. (Bulletin, 1931, no. 17.)

The Negro. N. Y.: Russell Sage Foundation, Feb., 1932. pap. 4 p. 10 c. (Bulletin, no. 111.)

Compiled by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.
* Sources: [LC] Library of Congress Card; [M-Z] Minerva-Zeitschrift; [PW] Publishers' Weekly.

School Library News

Book Breakfast Club Of Los Angeles

The School Library Book Breakfasts in Los Angeles are no longer a venture, but, having passed their first anniversary in December, they may be regarded as a delightful and established custom. The idea, plus the enthusiasm and planning necessary to bring it to reality, originated with Ella S. Morgan, chairman of the Book Committee of the California School Library Association, Southern Section.

The first Saturday of each month, during the school year, a group of forty or more school librarians from Los Angeles and neighboring towns gather at a nine o'clock breakfast to discuss and evaluate books. From the first, the Los Angeles Public Library has been a cordial host. Breakfast is served at a nominal price in the library cafeteria on the third floor. The colorful round tables are drawn into a big circle and as soon as the librarians are seated the reviews begin.

Long reviews are not in order since the purpose of the meeting is evaluation from the school library standpoint. Is the book worth purchasing for a school library? For what grades is it suitable? To what sort of a child will it appeal? What are its virtues or faults as a book for children or young people? These are the primary questions. The result is that the reviews are pithy, interesting, and often provocative. Exchange of opinion throws new light upon debatable books or reinforces a judgment already formed.

Discussion is kept to the point and notes are made easier by the use of a mimeographed list of the books to be reviewed. The chairman calls first for books of adult interest. Although only a few of these may be suited to high school use, they can often be commended for junior college libraries or for the teachers' book clubs that are organized in many schools. During a brief recess, while the tables are cleared, the elementary school librarians withdraw to a neighboring room to discuss books wholly in the elementary field. The rest remain to consider books for junior and senior high schools. All in all between thirty-five and forty books are reviewed by eleven o'clock, the hour for adjournment.

That the benefit of the Book Breakfast may extend beyond the circle, an annotated list of the books reviewed is published in the *Bulletin* of the C.S.L.A., Southern Section, and is also sent out to all Los Angeles school librarians through the office of the Division of Library and Textbook Activities of the city school system. A file of evaluation cards is kept at the information desk of the Los Angeles Public Library for anyone to consult.

The personnel of the Book Breakfast Club varies month by month. Although called a club, there is no membership list, no constitution, no obligation to attend, and no dues. All school librarians are welcome to come and so are teachers. Librarians come not only from Los Angeles but also from a dozen communities roundabout. However, it is the committee that is most faithful in attendance and that makes the wheels go round. There is careful organization here. One sub-committee is responsible for choosing, from such sources as the *Publishers' Weekly* and literary reviews, the titles that sound promising and worth consideration. Another group, the Book-Supply Committee, borrows as many of these as possible from book dealers and publishers and brings them to the Book Breakfast to loan to readers.

By Monday or Tuesday of the week of the Breakfast, all those who are going to review books that week notify the chairman so that she can make out the mimeographed list for the meeting. A reviewer is not limited to books furnished by the Book Committee but may report on any new book she has read which she thinks would be of interest.

Following the meeting, two librarians prepare the annotated lists, basing them partly on the discussion at the Breakfast and partly on the evaluation cards. These 3 x 5 cards are arranged for rapid checking. Following the essential points of author, title, publisher and price, is a series of descriptive adjectives for checking the type of the book, the style, etc.; as, "reference, supplementary, recreational; dull, interesting; popular, scholarly, technical; partisan, unbiased; easy language, difficult; literary merit, commonplace." The effect on the reader is suggested as follows, "wholesome, pernicious; cheerful, depressing, stimulating; pleasant, offensive, moralizing." Opportunity is also given for checking the appearance of the book and the illustrations. At the bottom of the card is the final verdict in the words, Approved..... Rejected..... On the reverse side of the card is room for personal comment and annotation and for the signature of the reviewer.

——Marjorie Van Deusen

Among Librarians

John Ashhurst

John Ashhurst, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Pa., for sixteen years, died at the Graduate Hospital on April 22, in his sixty-seventh year. He was operated on several weeks previous.

A native of this city, he was the son of Dr. John Ashhurst, Jr., a distinguished physician, and Sarah Stokes Ashhurst. He studied at the Episcopal Academy and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of '87.

Mr. Ashhurst entered the Free Library System in 1895, but from 1901 to 1903 he was librarian of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. Widely known as a student of literature, he was one of the prime movers of the Philobiblon Club, a small association of book lovers. He received the honorary degree of Master of Letters from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925 and was an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.

His clubs were the Rittenhouse, University, Racquet and Philadelphia, and he belonged also to the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and several other organizations. He was a member of the board of directors of Drexel Institute, the National Municipal League and the City Club of New York.

William A. Borden

IT WAS in 1910 that, at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad, the late William A. Borden accepted the post of Director of State Libraries of Baroda, India. The first duty of the new Director was to train a band of young men and women destined to become the library staff of the newly-established State Library Department. The successful candidates were set to work to convert the magnificent Palace Library (which His Highness had generously presented to the public) into the free Central Library. The library was classified on the Borden Classification scheme, which was also modified into similar schemes for Marathi and Gujarati books. Other features of the new Department were a children's library, a traveling library and a bindery. The Director at the Maharaja's request also planned a network of free public libraries throughout the length and breadth of the State. The first year's work resulted in opening of nine free Town libraries and 255 village libraries and sixty newspaper reading rooms. Last year (1930-31) the number had risen to forty-five Town 718 village libraries and seven Ladies' and three Children libraries and 216 reading rooms. The library staff formed a library club with Mr. Borden's encouragement and the patronage of H.H. the Maharaja Saheb, the councillors, the Educational Commissioner, the College Principal and other officials. The *Library Miscellany*, an illustrated library journal in three languages which was run by the staff between 1911 and 1919 under the able editorship of the late Mr. Kudalker, rendered yeoman's services to the library cause in India. Mr. Borden returned to America in June, 1913.

——N. M. DUTT.

Curator of Libraries, Baroda, India.

Appointments

HELEN BRAND, Western Reserve '31, has a position on the staff of the *Chicago Tribune*.

DOROTHY E. BURNS, Pittsburgh '31, has been appointed assistant in the Boys and Girls Room of the Mt. Washington Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

KATHRYN CHILDS, Western Reserve '31, is an assistant in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Library.

FRANK L. POLK, lawyer and former Under-Secretary of State, was elected president of the New York Public Library at a meeting of the Board of trustees of the library on April 14. Mr. Polk, who has been secretary and second vice-president of the board, succeeds Lewis Cass Ledyard, who died on Jan. 27 of this year.

ETHEL SLATTERY, the librarian of the Ed. Schuster and Company, Milwaukee, Wis., was married on May 14 to A. J. Engelhard of Milwaukee. Mrs. Slattery is succeeded by Clare Czarnecki.

SARAH T. STALEY has left the Business Branch of the Nashville, Tenn., Public Library to take charge of the Circulation Department of the Main Library. Betty E. Bell has been appointed librarian of the Business Branch.

HELEN B. SUTLIFF, head cataloger at Stanford University Library, California, since 1912, has recently been appointed associate librarian of Stanford University.

GRACE VANDERVEER WAGNER, Simmons '30, has accepted the position of assistant cataloger at Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn.

Opportunities For Librarians

Cataloger-classifier in ten languages, two and a half years' experience, wants position. D13.

•

Young woman with A.B. degree in library science wishes position in library. Has had several months' experience in university library and children's department of public library and three years' primary teaching experience. D14.

•

College graduate with three years' experience in a college library and one year in a public library desires position. Has had teacher training also. D15.

•

Experienced cataloger will be available for work June 1. No objection to temporary position. College library preferred. E14.

•

Librarian with several years' experience, wishes a position in Public Library. Any location. Special training in cataloging. E13.

•

Librarian with fifteen years' experience in public and college libraries wishes change in position. Is college graduate and has had one year library school training. Will consider executive work, cataloging, reference work, or work with children. She has more than doubled the circulation in her present position. E12.

•

University graduate with library training and ten years' experience in special, college and public libraries desires position. Cataloging or reference preferred. Available June 1st. E11.

•

College and library school graduate with three years' experience desires cataloging position in the Southeast or Middle-West. E10.

For Sale

University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia, offers for sale: Krasnyi Arkhiv, volumes 5-31, bound in 5, for $75.

•

Princeton University offers for sale: American philological association. Transactions and proceedings, volumes 27-58, 1896-1927, $30. Extra copies of some at $1. each. All bound.

Vanderbilt University Library Destroyed

MANY OLD and valuable books were lost when Wesley Hall, second oldest building on the Vanderbilt University campus at Nashville, Tennessee, was destroyed by fire on February 25. In addition to providing dormitory facilities for five professors and their families and seventy-five students, the Hall housed the school of religion and the library.

The Calendar Of Events

May 21—Columbian Library Association, annual meeting at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, and in Washington, D. C.

•

May 28—Eastern Oregon Library Association, annual meeting at Pendleton, Oregon.

•

June 13-17—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

•

June 27-July 2—New England States and New Jersey, joint meeting at the Maplewood Club, Bethlehem, N. H.

•

June 30-July 2—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Paradise Inn, Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington.

•

Sept. 19-24—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, New York.

•

October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

•

October 12-14—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Springfield, Illinois.

•

October 13-15—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Lexington, Kentucky.

•

October 14—New Jersey Library Association, fall meeting in Morristown, N. J.

•

October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

•

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

•

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, biennial meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Free for Transportation

THE CITY LIBRARY, Springfield, Mass., H. C. Wellman, Librarian, offers a file of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Volume I to date bound, for cost of packing and carriage.

•

Miss Winifred Gregory has compiled, for the Cooperative Cataloging Committee of the American Library Association, a list of monograph series considered for cooperative cataloging. This list has been distributed to libraries that have asked for it for checking. If any libraries which have not received a copy wish to have this list, they can obtain it by writing to Miss Winifred Gregory, or to K. D. Metcalf, Chairman of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee, both at the New York Public Library, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City.

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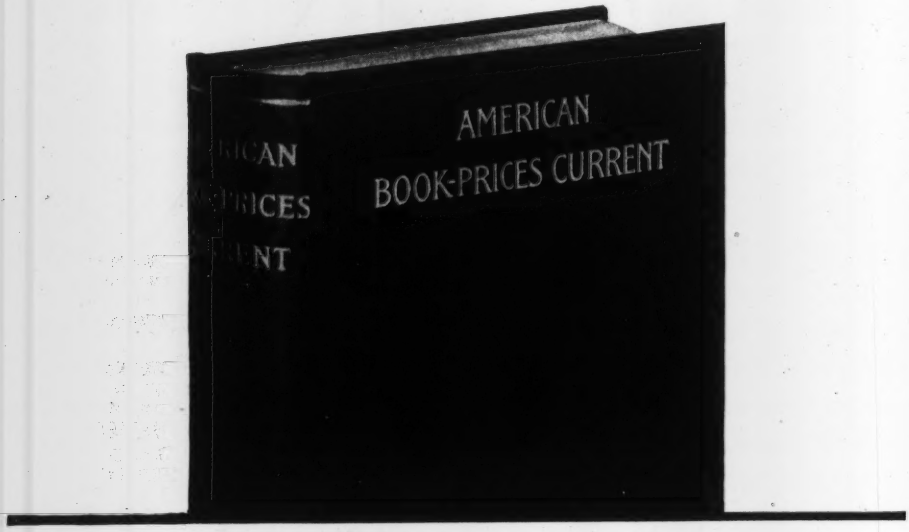

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